

1938 ORCHARD & GARDEN BOOK

73 RD YEAR CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO. 73 RD. YEAR



Dedication...

• A business organization is truly the shadow of the people who compose it. Those of us who work at the California Nursery Company are fortunate to have congenial fellow-workers, people alert to make each other's tasks lighter in an atmosphere of friendly coöperation. Plants, soil and water are but tools. The people who use them—the men and women who help make possible this agricultural bounty and living garden beauty are the important factors.

No doubt daily association with "growing things" has had a strong influence in shaping this esprit de corps. Plant culture and farming offer more than material rewards. There is, for one thing, the wholesome heart-warming glow of satisfaction that accompanies the contemplation of a job well done. Perhaps in this sure sense of accomplishment the American farmer finds the root of his courage and the source of his incentive—two priceless attributes that spread a nation's frontiers and carried it to greatness.

This year as we look ahead to our 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition it is interesting to speculate—would there, in truth, be any Exposition or any great metropolitan Bay community to sponsor it, but for the contribution of California's agriculture? When we anticipate the benefits our Exposition holds for all of us, we should also remember—the man who works with his hands in his fields and his orchards is the cornerstone of our economy.

To this man—our California farmer—and to his counterparts within our organization—the men and women of the California Nursery Company, we gratefully dedicate this 1938 edition of the Orchard & Garden Book.

George L. Florying

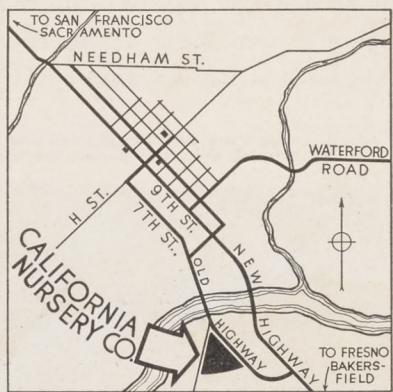
... "Your MONEY'S WORTH"

• The 1938 planting season marks the seventy-third year of uninterrupted service by the California Nursery Company to three generations of loyal customers. During the past fourteen years we have maintained a fully stocked salesyard and Garden Store on our property at Modesto, to meet the varied requirements of Stanislaus County and Valley people, both commercial growers and garden enthusiasts.

With establishments also located at Niles, Menlo Park, Sacramento, and Fresno, we are able to maintain a wide and complete assortment of plant materials. Thus, a visit to our nearest yard places a wealth of varieties at your disposal, assuring within reason, the exact size and variety of plant you require, without substitution.

But more important our customers tell us, is our two-way policy—first, to offer only the best-quality stock that experience and care can grow—and, second, to remember that responsibility to our customers does not end when the sale is completed. As you study through the thousands of plants, shrubs and trees listed and described in this book, we want you to know that every quoted price represents genuine value consistent with sturdy, healthy, true-to-name merchandise, capable of giving long years of satisfaction in your orchard, vineyard or garden.

In short—because quality is the *only* basis for a sound investment—"Roeding's Quality" materials truly give you "your money's worth."



CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

George C. Roeding, Jr., President

Old Ceres Highway, Across Bridge Tel. 1226

MODESTO

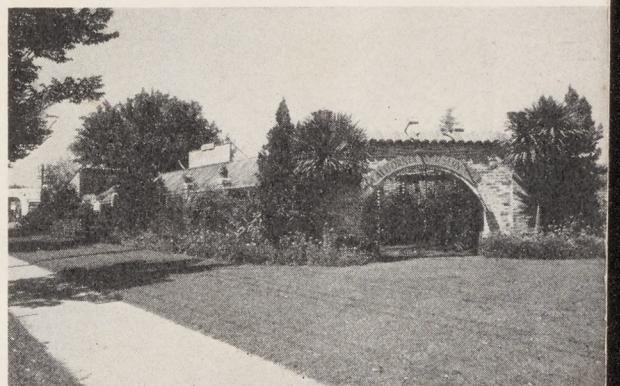
Copyright, 1937, by George C. Roeding, Jr.



Modesto Office and Salesyard



Niles Salesyard



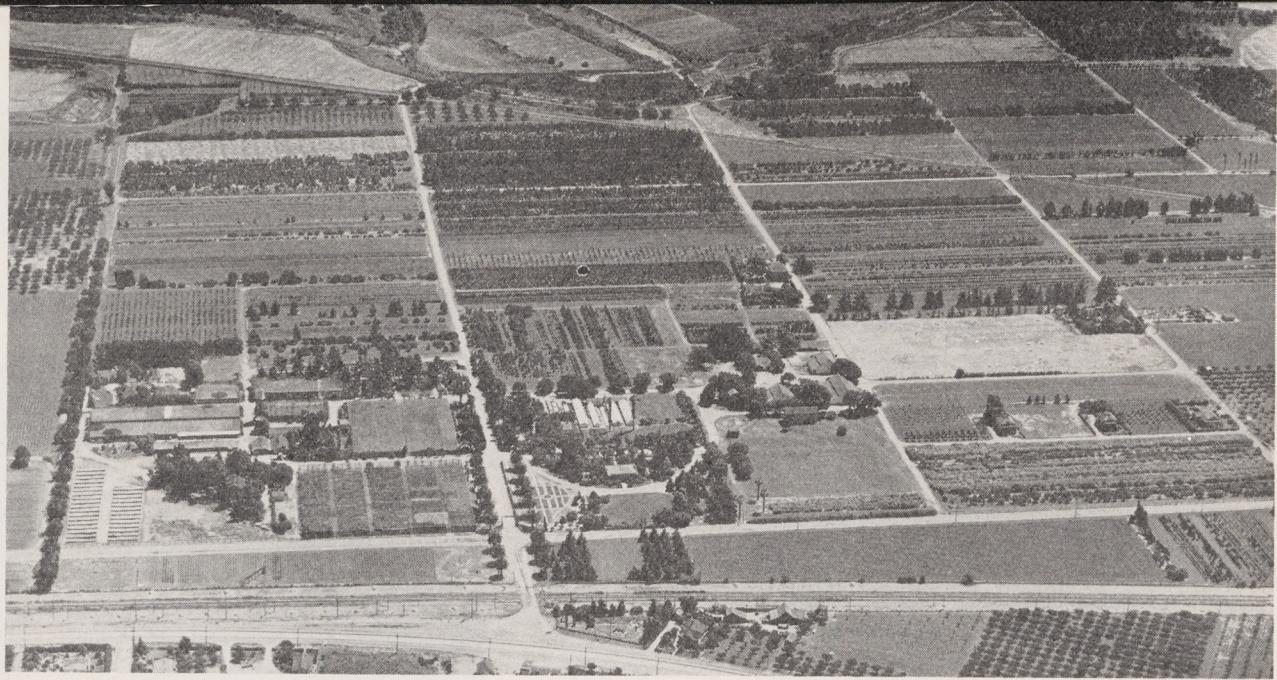
Sacramento Salesyard



Fresno Office and Salesyard on State Highway



Fresno Garden Store at Belmont and Thorne



Airplane view of our Salesyard, Office, Gardens and Growing Grounds at Niles.

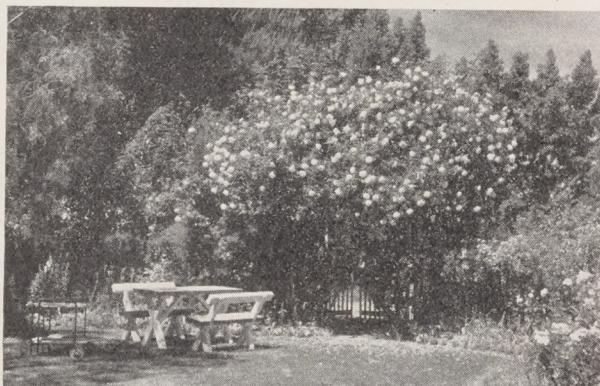


Conifers—1 year old.

Conifers—5 years old (below).

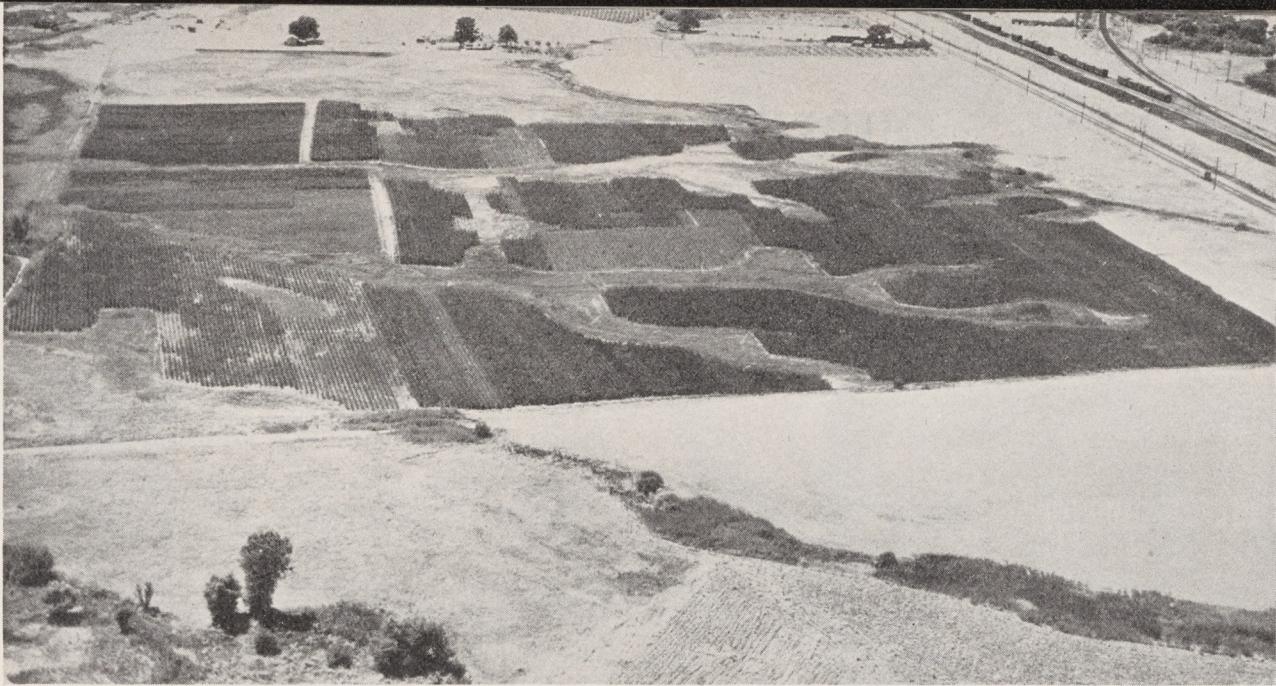


A corner of the Rose Garden.



Small conifers are carefully planted and tended
so they will grow into perfect specimens.





Our Growing Grounds at Loomis. Here, in the rolling foothills of Placer County are grown some of our finest "Roeding's Quality" fruit trees.

4 Fruit Tree FUNDAMENTALS

After a trip through our growing grounds, an experienced commercial fruit grower recently commented: "I'm glad to see that you grow your trees the 'hard way.' I guess you've found out the same thing I have in my orchard . . . that extra care pays in the long run. Nature is never fooled by short cuts."

Our policy is to provide the best fruit trees and grapevines that money can buy, so that every purchaser of "Roeding's Quality" will get a sound investment. That is the reason we pay particular attention to these four fundamentals . . .

- careful bud selection.
- the exertion of every precaution to insure varieties that are true-to-name.
- the use of the best scientific and practical cultural methods.
- the supervision of every operation on our own grounds by our own men, themselves experienced commercial growers.

We ask that you investigate our nursery stock and our methods carefully, both at our nurseries and through commercial orchards and vineyards now using our trees and vines. When you consider the permanence of your orchard and vineyard, you will agree . . . from the standpoint of high yield and quality fruit—it pays to plant the best.



Peach trees in our Loomis Growing Grounds photographed on July 1st.

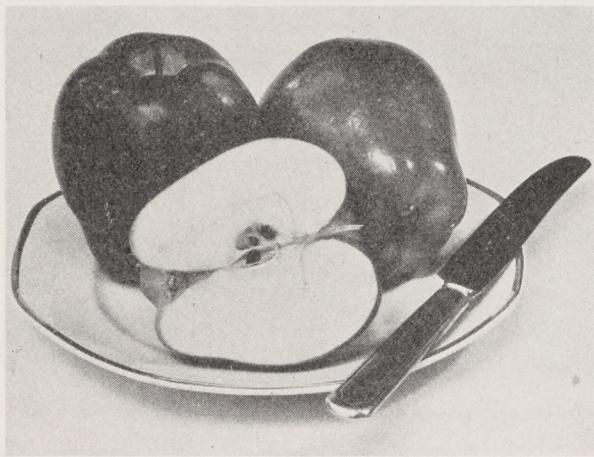
THE HOME ORCHARD

We urge that every family consider the many advantages in a "HOME ORCHARD"—a wise selection of trees for tree-ripened table fruit, as well as Spring blossoms and Summer shade in the garden. In the following pages many varieties will be found that are specially recommended for Home Orchard use.

"Roeding's Quality" Trees in Our Nurseries
Airplane View of our Madera County Growing Grounds Along the San Joaquin River.



"ROEDING'S QUALITY" APPLE TREES



Red Delicious

• Apples prefer a cool, temperate climate, and their production in California is restricted almost entirely to coastal valleys and mountain districts. Only a few early varieties do well in the interior. For commercial production, apples are not planted closer than 25 feet apart and in fertile valley soils are planted as far as 35 feet apart. "Roeding's Quality" apple trees are grown on the finest grade seedlings obtainable in the Pacific Northwest. Budwood is selected from trees with known high productivity.

Long a favorite in the home orchard, the apple bears a delicious, as well as ornamental, fruit. We recommend the following varieties as particularly suitable for home orchard planting in the order of their ripening: Red June, Red Astrachan, Skinner's Seedling, Jonathan, Red Delicious, Winter Banana and Yellow Newtown Pippin.

APPLES . . . On Apple Root

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 11/16" up | (6-8') | \$.60 | \$.50 | \$.45 | \$.40 |
| 1/2 to 11/16" | (4-6') | .55 | .45 | .40 | .35 |
| 3/8 to 1/2" | (3-4') | .50 | .40 | .35 | .30 |
| 1/4 to 3/8" | (2-3') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |

Blacktwig. Late Fall. Fine as an understock for Yellow Newtown Pippin and other varieties. Exceptionally vigorous and spreading. Produces good quality fruit, good size and red in color.

Delicious. Oct.-Nov. Very popular for commercial planting. Tree is vigorous, spreading and of uniform growth. Flesh is all that the name implies. Shape of fruit is long and tapering, ribbed; skin yellow streaked with crimson. Popular in mountain and foothill areas.

Gravenstein. July-Aug. The most popular commercial summer apple in California. Fruit is medium to large; skin is yellow, striped with red. Excellent flavor. Red Delicious is a good pollinator for this variety.

Jonathan. Sept.-Oct. A popular commercial and home orchard variety enjoying a wide range of climatic conditions. Fruit is medium size, bright red, sometimes reddish-black. Creamy flesh of excellent flavor.

Red Astrachan. July. Popular early variety. The red fruit of fair size is good for cooking and eating fresh. Especially adapted to the warm interior valleys and a good cropper.

Red Delicious. A deep red colored Delicious, outranking the parent in every respect. Fruit colors early.

Red June. July. One of the earliest varieties for home and local market. Fine dessert apple. Fruit is medium size, red suffused with yellows; flesh white, tender, slightly subacid. A good variety for interior valleys.

Red Rome Beauty. Oct.-Nov. Has all of the fine qualities of the parent plus a good, red color. Tree grows to medium size and bears quickly. Fruit is medium size, rather oblong; flesh greenish white, fine grained, juicy and slightly subacid.

Skinner's Seedling. July-Aug. A splendid eating and cooking apple popular in the home orchard. Fruit large and light green; flesh very white, tender, crisp, sweet and very delicious.

Staymen's Winesap. Nov.-Dec. Makes a vigorous and spreading tree. Fruit is carmine in color, large and round; flesh greenish-yellow, firm and tart. Should be planted with some other variety for pollination.

White Astrachan. July. An early, local market variety. Tree is hardy, of compact and vigorous growth. Fruit is large, greenish-white. Flesh highly acid, making it one of the best of the cooking apples.

White Winter Pearmain. Oct.-Nov. Splendid shipping and home orchard variety. Tree vigorous and good cropper. Fruit is large, oblong; skin is pale yellow with pink blush on sunny side. Russet dots over all. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, tender and juicy.

Winter Banana. Oct.-Nov. Highly prized in local markets for its shapely, beautiful fruit. Fruit is large, pale yellow with a decided red blush; flesh crisp, tender. Should be planted with another variety for pollination. A quick bearer adapted to coastal climate.

Yellow Belleflower. Sept.-Oct. A well-known fall apple bearing in large fruit, oblong and ribbed. Skin is yellow, touched with green, has a pink blush. Flesh is white, firm, tender and juicy. Very aromatic. Requires cross-pollination.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. December. The winter apple supreme. Has a wide planting range and is an excellent keeper. Fruit is large, golden yellow with some russetting. Flesh is creamy white, firm, tender and slightly acid. Excellent for eating and cooking.

CRABAPPLES

Red Siberian. August. Fruit small and bright red in color. Flesh subacid; fine for cider, jellies and preserves.

Transcendent. September. Fruit is large, golden yellow with red cheek; flesh subacid, crisp and tender.

Yellow Siberian. September. Fruit large, golden yellow, borne in large clusters. Flesh is juicy, subacid and of very good quality.

QUANTITY RATES

The total number of trees ordered determines which quantity rate applies. For example, if an order is composed of 12 peaches, 27 apricots and 35 prunes, a total of 74 trees, the customer uses the 50 to 299 rate in determining the price of each of these varieties. Nut bearing trees (except almonds) should be figured separately, as should citrus and subtropical fruits, grapevines and berry plants. Strawberries should not be included with other small fruits in determining quantity rates.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY" APRICOT TREES

• The apricot is distinctly a California fruit. It is adapted to a wide range of climatic conditions and is grown in all of the sections where stone fruits are produced. The apricot is further adapted to a wide range of soil conditions because it is propagated on apricot, myrobalan and peach root. Planting distances vary from 22 to 26 feet.

Our budwood is carefully selected from high yielding trees most typical of the variety and bearing fruit of good quality; propagated on strong seedlings. We take further pains in producing a high quality tree by staking the young tops in the nursery row. This insures a sturdy, straight tree, typical of "Roeding's Quality."

Varieties of apricots suitable for home orchard planting in the order of ripening are: Blenheim, Routier's Peach (interior valley), Smyrna (interior valley), Hemskirke (coast), and Moorpark (coast).

APRICOTS . . . On Peach Root

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| ½ to 11/16" | (4-6') | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.30 | \$.25 |
| ¾ to ½" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .25 | .20 |
| ¼ to ¾" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .20 | .15 |

APRICOTS . . . On Apricot and Myrobalan Roots

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| ½ to 11/16" | (4-6') | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.35 | \$.30 |
| ¾ to ½" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |
| ¼ to ¾" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 |

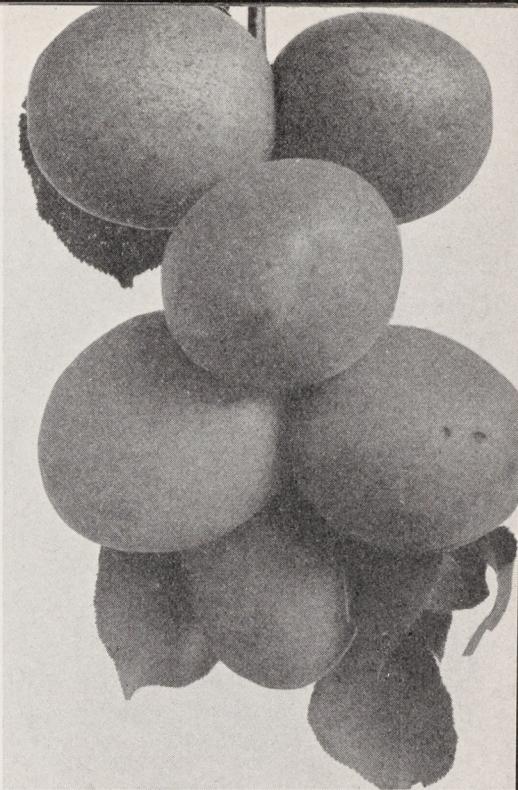
Blenheim. California's leading apricot and deserving of its popularity. The fruit is large, of good form, attractive in appearance and of excellent quality. It is used for canning, drying and shipping fresh. Besides the merits of the fruit itself, it is one of the heaviest and most consistent producers. In addition to its commercial desirability, it is in large demand for the home orchard. We grow the genuine Losse Blenheim, recognized as the leading strain in this variety.

Derby Royal. Early June. The best early shipping apricot, popular in the Winters and other early shipping districts. The fruit is of good size, very sweet, and firm enough to make a good shipper. The flesh is lighter in color than the Royal and it clings slightly to the pit. Ripens a week earlier than Royal. Our

budwood comes from a genuine Derby Royal orchard in the Winters district. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

Hemskirke. July. A fine, large apricot of attractive appearance and excellent flavor. Approaching the famous Moorpark in quality and excelling it in production, it is highly recommended for coastal sections. Not recommended for interior valleys. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

Moorpark. July. Considered by many to be the best flavored and most delicious of all apricots. The fruit is extra large, round, and of deep apricot color. It is unexcelled for eating fresh and commands a price premium in the dried market. Not recommended for the interior valleys on account of shy bearing. (On apricot and peach roots only.)



Moorpark

Newcastle Early. May-Early June. One of the earliest of all apricots. Used for shipping and recommended for early districts where it ripens as much as 25 days ahead of Royal. The fruit is medium size, good color and fair in quality. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

Routier's Peach. June. A very large, handsome variety, popular in the interior valleys as a home orchard variety. The flesh is juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. (On peach root only.)

Royal. June. Very similar to Blenheim, but the strain we grow ripens several days before Blenheim. The Royal is California's leading shipping apricot and used extensively for canning and drying. It succeeds in nearly all apricot districts and enjoys a good reputation as an all-purpose variety.

Smyrna. June. One of our own introductions, this variety is in good demand for the home orchard. The fruit is large, light in color and extra sweet in flavor. (On peach root only.)

Tilton. July. The leading commercial variety in the San Joaquin Valley and the latest apricot to ripen. It is used extensively for drying, canning and shipping fresh. The fruit is highly colored and very large. The Tilton is not recommended for coastal districts.

Plant "Roeding's Quality" CHERRY TREES

• California cherries thrive best in coastal districts or those interior sections tempered by coastal influences. They require deep, well drained soils; soil moisture must be maintained throughout the growing season. Cherries are planted 28 to 32 feet apart in commercial orchards.

Our cherry trees are the result of propagating carefully selected buds on the best seedlings obtainable. We offer the grower his choice of either mazzard or mahaleb root stock. Mazzard has been the favorite in coastal sections, mahaleb the choice of growers in drier sections and where buck-skin disease is prevalent. Black Tartarian is a good pollinizer for all varieties.

Cherries are popular in the home orchard because of their early ripening. Suitable varieties, in the order of ripening, are: Black Tartarian, Bing, Royal Anne and Lambert.

CHERRIES . . . On Mahaleb and Mazzard Roots

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 11/16" up | (6-8') | \$.55 | \$.45 | \$.40 | \$.35 |
| 1/2 to 11/16" | (4-6') | .50 | .40 | .35 | .30 |
| 3/8 to 1/2" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |
| 1/4 to 3/8" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 |

Bing. June. California's finest shipping cherry and highly prized for the home orchard. The fruit is very large, heart-shaped, with a smooth, glossy skin; deep maroon verging to black in color. The flesh is very firm, meaty and of fine flavor. Because of its productiveness, the Bing is popular in all cherry sections. Pollinizer: Black Tartarian.

Black Tartarian. Late May. The most widely grown early cherry. The fruit is black, of good size, and one of the finest in flavor. It makes an excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Planted alone, it is self-fruitful. We select our Black Tartarian budwood from an orchard producing extra large fruit.

Note the size and uniformity of this block of cherry trees in the nursery rows at Loomis on July 1, 1937.



Chapman. April. While not the earliest cherry in existence, it is the earliest good cherry and we recommend it for early shipping districts. It is a medium large, black cherry of very good flavor. Pollinizer: Black Tartarian. (On Mahaleb root only.)

Lambert. Late June. This is our latest cherry and planted in districts where a late variety is valuable in prolonging the cherry season. Has the reputation of being a shy bearer and should be planted with a pollinizer. (On Mahaleb root only.)

Royal Anne (Napoleon Biggareau). June. The only cherry used for commercial canning in California. It enjoys popularity as a home orchard variety. The tree is long lived, grows to a very large size and produces enormous crops. The fruit is large, light amber in color, suffused with red, and of excellent quality. Pollinizer: Black Tartarian.

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond. May. The earliest sour cherry and popular with housewives everywhere for culinary uses. The fruit is medium size, dark red and juicy. The trees, of spreading and drooping habit, produce very large crops.

English Morello. June. The standard late, red juice, sour cherry, and one of the best. It is excellent for canning and culinary uses. The fruit is medium large, dark red approaching black when ripe. Produces large crops.

NECTARINES

• Nectarines are mutations of the peach having a smooth skin and a distinctly characteristic flavor. They are used commercially for the same purposes as the peach and cultural requirements are the same as for the peach. The nectarine flavor is popular with the home gardener. The best varieties for his use in ripening order: Gold Mine, Stanwick and Victoria.

NECTARINES . . . On Peach Root

| Caliper | 1 to Approx. | 11 to 10 | 50 to 49 | 300 up |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| ½" up | (4-6') | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.30 |
| ¾ to ½" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .25 |
| ⅔ to ¾" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .20 |

Gold Mine. July. A large, attractive fruit, delicious in flavor. Flesh is white with some red at the pit; a perfect freestone. A good variety for home canning and eating fresh. Tree is vigorous and good producer.

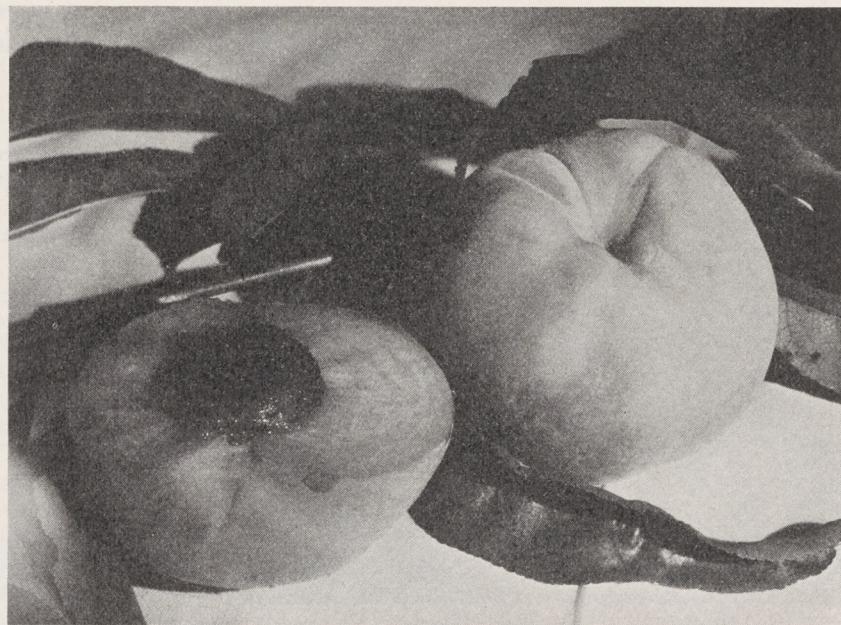
Gower. July. A standard shipping nectarine, ripening a few days after Gold Mine. The fruit is large; flesh is white, freestone and of good flavor. Very popular in the San Joaquin Valley.

John Rivers. June. The earliest of the shipping nectarines; carries well to the eastern markets. Fruit is medium size, red in color, a semi-cling of good flavor. Tree is a medium grower and good producer.

Quetta. Early August. An excellent shipping clingstone variety. The fruit is extra large and very attractive with its highly colored skin. Its white flesh is firm and of good quality.

Stanwick. August. This has been California's leading nectarine for many years. It is used for shipping fresh and drying. The fruit is very large, attractive in appearance. The flesh is white, perfectly freestone, and of good flavor. The best all-around nectarine.

Victoria. Late August. A white flesh freestone with skin of deep red color. Used extensively for drying and to some extent for shipping. One of the very best in quality and should be in every home orchard.



Luscious fruit of the Sullivan Cling.

The SULLIVAN CLING

• The Sullivan Cling is our latest and most important canning cling introduction. A mutation of the Phillips, it has been under observation since 1930 in the orchard of Mr. C. E. Sullivan of Yuba City, who discovered it.

Meets Enthusiastic Reception. The Sullivan Cling enjoyed an instant and enthusiastic reception from canners, as attested by the letter appearing below on this page. When Mr. Sullivan was satisfied that his new peach was a distinct and valuable addition to the canning peach varieties, he applied to the government for a patent and was issued Plant Patent No. 186.

Introduced Last Year. Last year the Sullivan Cling was made available to California peach growers for the first time in the form of June buds grown and distributed exclusively by the California Nursery Company. This year we offer a fine lot of yearling tops grown on two-year-old selected peach seedlings. You should see the remarkable growth made by these trees in the nursery row!

Exceptional Quality. The fruit of the Sullivan Cling likely will form the standard of perfection among canning clings. The flesh is firm; colored an even bright yellow from skin to pit. There is not a trace of red at the pit, which is smaller than standard with canning clings. When canned, the halves retain their perfect symmetry; do not "rag out."

Exceptional Vigor. The Sullivan Cling improves the recognized good qualities of its parent, the Phillips; omits its poor qualities. The Sullivan does not gum or rust; is practically immune to mildew. Trees are exceptionally vigorous. Young trees are two or three times larger than midsummer varieties planted the same time in a new block on Mr. Sullivan's ranch (see picture, page 9); all growing under identical soil and cultural conditions.

Ripens with Phillips. The Sullivan ripens at practically the same time as Phillips and is the answer to canners' and growers' demands for a peach to replace the Phillips in the canning cling cycle. An abundant producer, the Sullivan peaches hang on the tree well, a useful advantage made possible by the unusual stem length of this variety.

Mr. Cling Peach Grower. It will pay you to investigate the Sullivan Cling. We believe that you will agree with us that this new cling is "going places"; that it is not just "another canning peach."

The Sullivan Cling is available only from the California Nursery Company or through its authorized agents. (Turn to page 9 for prices).

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

October 5, 1935.

After making a careful canning test of the "Sullivan Cling" we feel that you should take steps to have it propagated in order that the peach industry may have the benefit of its excellent quality.

We have now had this peach under observation for five years and have fully assured ourselves of its outstanding merit.

The new peach does not gum or rust as do many other varieties, and is not difficult to size up as it is naturally a large peach.

I have had the opportunity to follow the complete ripening cycle of this peach since 1930 and yearly have become more convinced of its value to the industry. It gives us a peach of the early midsummer quality at the later ripening date of the Phillips.

I am writing you this letter in the hope that you will take steps to have this variety propagated in order that this peach of exceptional quality be made available for canning on a large scale as rapidly as possible.

Very truly,

HUNT BROTHERS PACKING COMPANY
Arthur Manter, (Signed)
Chief Field Man.



Delicious peaches are a staple delight on Californian tables.

Alexander. June. One of the leading early shipping peaches. The fruit is medium size, well colored and attractive. The flesh is greenish-white and partially free.

Babcock. Early July. A new freestone developed to meet the requirements of the mild climate in Southern California. Resistant to delayed foliation caused by warm winters and a heavy bearer. Fruit is medium size, highly colored; flesh is white and very sweet. (Available in June Buds at the above prices.)

Briggs Red May. June. An early peach of good quality, similar to Alexander but better in flavor. Fruit is medium size, wonderful red in color; flesh white, juicy and sweet, partially free.

Curry Seedling. Late August. A splendid yellow freestone, ripening late and filling the gap between J. H. Hale and Salway. The fruit is large, of attractive color; flesh is yellow and firm, of good flavor. A good shipper.

Early Crawford. July. An old standard yellow freestone, losing its popularity commercially, but still in demand for the home orchard. It is a large, attractive peach; has yellow flesh of good flavor.

Early Imperial. Late June-July. An early yellow freestone resembling Yellow St. John and considered by many to have a better color. The fruit is medium size, with an attractive blush overlaying a yellow skin. Flesh is yellow, sweet and juicy. Popular in the markets. (Available on apricot root.)

Elberta. July. The most widely known and widely grown peach in the United States. In California it is used extensively for both fresh shipment and drying. The fruit is large, yellow in color; the flesh of good quality. The tree is a strong grower and heavy producer. Popular in the home orchard. (Available on apricot root.)

Fay Elberta. July. A yellow freestone somewhat similar to Elberta. It has a smaller pit and ripens a few days earlier than Elberta. A good shipper.

Florence. Early June. A new early variety ripening before Alexander, and leading it in commercial popularity. It is a white-fleshed semi-cling of attractive color. Flesh is firm and it is a good shipper. Tree is a strong grower and consistent producer.

FREESTONE PEACHES

• The peach is one of California's leading deciduous fruit trees, being grown successfully in many parts of the state. The trees bloom later than almonds and apricots and often succeed in locations too frosty for those fruits. Peach trees come into bearing early, often producing commercial crops the third year. Full bearing trees are enormous yielders—crops of 15 to 20 tons per acre are not uncommon.

The rich, sandy loams of the interior valleys are ideal for peach culture. The fruit likes a warm summer climate and ample moisture. The trees should be planted from 20 to 24 feet apart. Our selection includes all of the varieties of commercial importance.

The freestone peach is the prime favorite of the home orchardist. "Roeding's Quality" assortment allows him to select choice varieties ripening from June to September with a wide diversity of flavor and color. The following are selected home orchard varieties in ripening order: Briggs Red May, Hales Early, Strawberry Free, Nectar, Foster, Elberta, Late Crawford, Rio Oso Gem and Salway.

FREESTONE PEACHES . . . On Peach Root

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| ½ to 11/16" | (4-6") | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.30 | \$.25 |
| ¾ to ½" | (3-4") | .45 | .35 | .25 | .20 |
| ¾ to ¾" | (2-3") | .40 | .30 | .20 | .15 |

Note: Add 25 cents to the above prices for Nectar, which includes 20 cents royalty; add 10 cents royalty for Rio Oso Gem.

Foster. July. A yellow freestone similar to Early Crawford but superior to that variety in many respects. The fruit is good size and attractive in color; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. A standard variety of its season commercially and much in demand for the family orchard. Tree is large and vigorous, a strong bearer.

Hale's Early. Early July. A large white-fleshed, attractive peach, of excellent flavor and aroma. Not planted commercially but highly recommended for the home orchard. Skin is splashed with red; flesh sweet and delicious.

J. H. Hale. July. One of the most widely planted shipping peaches. The fruit is large in size, beautiful in appearance. The almost fuzzless skin is overspread with deep crimson; the flesh is yellow, red at the pit, unusually firm. The tree is sturdy, though small. Ripens just after Elberta. (Available on apricot root.)

Late Crawford. August. One of our oldest varieties and still recommended as the best peach for its season in the home orchard. The fruit is round-oval, compressed, with unequal halves. Skin is a deep yellow splashed with red; flesh is yellow, of good texture and separates readily from the pit.

Lovell. August. Known as the "three-way" peach. It is used extensively for shipping, drying and canning. Most popular for its drying qualities, it has a good reputation for sizing up well and having a "narrow" drying ratio. One of its outstanding merits is the vigor and high productivity of the tree. (Available on apricot root also.)

Mayflower. Late May-June. Introduced by us as the earliest peach known and still holds that title. The fruit is of medium size; skin greenish-white with red blush. Flesh is white, juicy and partially free. Good flavor.

Miller's Late. November. California's latest commercial variety. A large, yellow freestone of good quality, for late peach shipments. A good late peach for the home orchard in warm sections.

Muir. August. The peach that many consider the "made to order" variety for commercial drying. It is universally recognized as the finest dried peach produced in California. The fruit is very large, a clear yellow to the pit and very sweet. (Available on apricot root also.)

Nectar. June. (Plant patent No. 86.) Our latest freestone introduction and challenge to the early shipping field. Deserves first choice in the family orchardist's list. Fully described on page 47. (Prices 25 cents higher than freestone peach prices, including 20 cents royalty.) (Available on apricot root also.)

Rio Oso Gem. August. (Plant patent No. 84.) A new, yellow freestone ripening about two weeks after J. H. Hale. The fruit resembles J. H. Hale but claims higher color and sweeter flavor. The flesh is yellow, sweet and delicious. (Add 10 cents royalty to freestone peach prices.)

Salway. September. An old standard late freestone, still popular for shipping and drying. The fruit is large, borne on a vigorous and productive tree. Flesh is yellow; quality good.

Strawberry Free. July. An especially good white-fleshed freestone for the home orchard. The fruit is large and attractive; the flesh very sweet, tender, juicy and rich.

Triumph. June. The earliest yellow fleshed peach. The fruit is medium to large with dark red skin. The flesh is fair in quality and partially free at the pit.

Yellow St. John. Early July. Recognized everywhere as the highest quality early yellow-fleshed peach. The fruit is medium in size, roundish and well colored. The flesh is of fine eating quality and free at the pit. It is an excellent shipper.

CANNING CLING NOTES

To the Home Orchardist: Canning peaches particularly suited to the home orchard in ripening order are: Tuscan, Seller's Orange, McKevitt, Strawberry, Phillips and Heath.

To the Commercial Grower: The numeral in parentheses following the variety name indicates ripening succession of the peaches described. Where two or more varieties bear the same number, the ripening dates are about the same.

Section of a young Sullivan Cling orchard planted March 6, 1936. Photograph taken August 28, 1937; Note the marvelous growth made by these trees, only 17 months old.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

CLING PEACHES . . . On Peach Root

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1/2 to 11/16" | (4-6') | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.35 | \$.30 |
| 3/8 to 1/2" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |
| 5/8 to 3/8" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 |

Note: Add 10 cents royalty to the above prices for Sullivan Cling.

Gaume. (5) Middle to late August. One of our leading "late midsummer" canning varieties and popular in all cling peach districts. It has many of the popular features of the canning cling; large in size with a flesh of clear yellow and a small pit. Tree is vigorous and productive.

Halford No. 2. (7) Late August. One of the newer clings in popular demand, particularly in Stanislaus County. Its high yields and excellent quality, combined with a desirable ripening date, make it a favorite variety of the growers and canners.

Heath. (10) September. Without a peer as a home canning peach. The fruit is large, beautifully blushed, and fragrant. The creamy white flesh is fine-grained and sweet.

Johnson. (4) Early August. A heavy bearing yellow canning cling producing fruit of high quality. The flesh is clear yellow to the pit and it is a popular variety with the canners. It is more immune to rust and mildew than some varieties.

Levy's Late. (Henrietta Cling) (10) September. A yellow cling adapted to shipping. Has an attractive appearance and firm flesh.

Libbee. (2) August. An old variety coming back into popularity with the discovery that it may be canned successfully without staining the juice. Its favorable ripening date, coupled with highly colored fruit, good size, a robust tree producing good yields makes it a favorite with canners and growers alike.

McKevitt. (9) Late August. A fine, large white cling, similar to Heath but ripening earlier.

Paloro. (3) Early August. One of the leading canning varieties in all peach districts. The fruit attains large size

and possesses a clear, yellow fine-grained flesh. The tree is a strong grower and heavy producer.

Peak. (3) Early August. Almost identical with Paloro but ripens a few days later. It is given some preference in Sutter County because of its lower susceptibility to mildew.

Phillips. (9) September. At one time California's leading cling peach, now losing its popularity with growers and canners due to its tendency to gum. Still a good yellow cling for the home orchard. The fruit is large, the tree a strong grower and heavy producer.

Red Bird. June. A very attractive white fleshed cling for shipping. Has excellent color; flesh very firm; ripens with Alexander.

Seller's Orange. August. The largest cling peach, used for home canning, but not commercially because of its large size.

Sims. (6) August. A large, clear yellow cling, producing excellent crops and very popular with canners and growers in all peach sections. It is a good variety for Southern California as it is resistant to delayed foliation resulting from mild winters.

Strawberry Cling. September. Another white fleshed cling of beautiful color and excellent flavor. A fine peach for home canning.

Sullivan. (9) September. (Plant Patent No. 186.) Introduced by us last year as a distinct and valuable addition to the canning peach varieties. Fully described on page 7. (Add 10 cents royalty to the prices for cling peaches.)

Tuscan. (1) July. The earliest canning cling. Once a popular variety, it is losing favor commercially. The fruit is good size and attractive in appearance; flesh is yellow, turning red toward the pit. Recommended for home canning.

Walton. (3) An early midsummer cling enjoying a revival in popularity. The tree is vigorous and productive; partially resistant to rust and mildew. The fruit is liked by the canners for the excellent color of the flesh.



"Roeding's Quality" PEAR TREES

• The pear, along with the grape, olive and fig, was first introduced to California by the Mission Fathers, and hence it is one of our oldest fruits.

Deep, well drained, clay loams are usually the best pear soils. The fruit is quite well adapted, however, to a wide range of soil conditions, as it stands heavy wet soils better than almost any other fruit tree and also does well in light, sandy soils where moisture is ample.

The French root is used almost exclusively today. It is a vigorous grower, withstands excessive moisture, as well as drought, exceptionally well, and is relatively resistant to Oak Root Fungus.

Most varieties of pears benefit greatly by cross-pollination and we recommend the planting of two or more varieties together. The Bartlett produces well in valley locations when planted alone but in the foothill districts requires cross-pollination.

Pears are usually planted from 22 to 26 feet apart. On deep, fertile soils the trees reach large size and heaviest yields are obtained when the trees are not too close. Pears, unlike other fruits, are best when ripened off the tree. They should therefore be picked before they begin to soften and laid away to ripen.

Growers in dwarf pear districts may obtain Beurre Hardy budded on our own select Angiers quince stock at no additional cost. Vigorous Old Home trees budded on French root make a good foundation stock for growers in pear blight sections; also supplied at no increase in price. We list the best varieties for home use in the order of their ripening: Bartlett, Seckel, Beurre Bosc, Doyenne du Comice, Dana's Hovey and Winter Nelis.

PEARS . . . On French and Quince Roots

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 11/16" up | (6-8') | \$.55 | \$.45 | \$.40 | \$.35 |
| 1/2 to 11/16" | (4-6') | .50 | .40 | .35 | .30 |
| 3/8 to 1/2" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |
| 1/4 to 3/8" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 |

Bartlett. July-August. The variety of extensive popularity and the only pear used for shipping, canning and drying. The fruit is of good size, shapely; skin is yellow and in some sections enhanced with a red blush. The flesh is juicy and excellent in quality. It is the first commercial variety to ripen and the trees are vigorous and productive. Pollinator: Winter Nelis.

Bartlett double-worked on quince, 20c higher.

Beurre Bosc. September-October. A good commercial shipping pear and popular home orchard variety. The fruit is long and tapering; the skin is yellow and almost completely covered with brown russetting. The flesh is sweet and buttery and of fine quality. The trees reach enormous size and bear large crops.

Beurre D'Anjou. October-November. Because the fruit is prized for its keeping qualities, this variety has gained important commercial rank in California. The fruit is large, greenish-yellow, partially russetted and often shaded a dull crimson. The flesh is whitish, of vinous flavor and highly perfumed.

Beurre Hardy. August-September. An excellent fall variety which follows closely after Bartlett. It is an excellent shipper and the pear most in demand for export shipments. An important commercial variety and popular in the family orchard. The fruit is large size, symmetrical; skin is greenish-yellow covered with light russet, shaded with brownish red and sprinkled with brown dots. Flesh is buttery, melting and juicy.

Beurre Hardy on quince root. Dwarf pears on quince root are easier to harvest and dwarfing induces earlier bearing.

Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) November. Long known as a fruit without a peer in sweetness and flavor, we are now able to extend the Seckel season by offering its later-ripening counterpart, Dana's Hovey. The fruit is medium in size, and shapely.

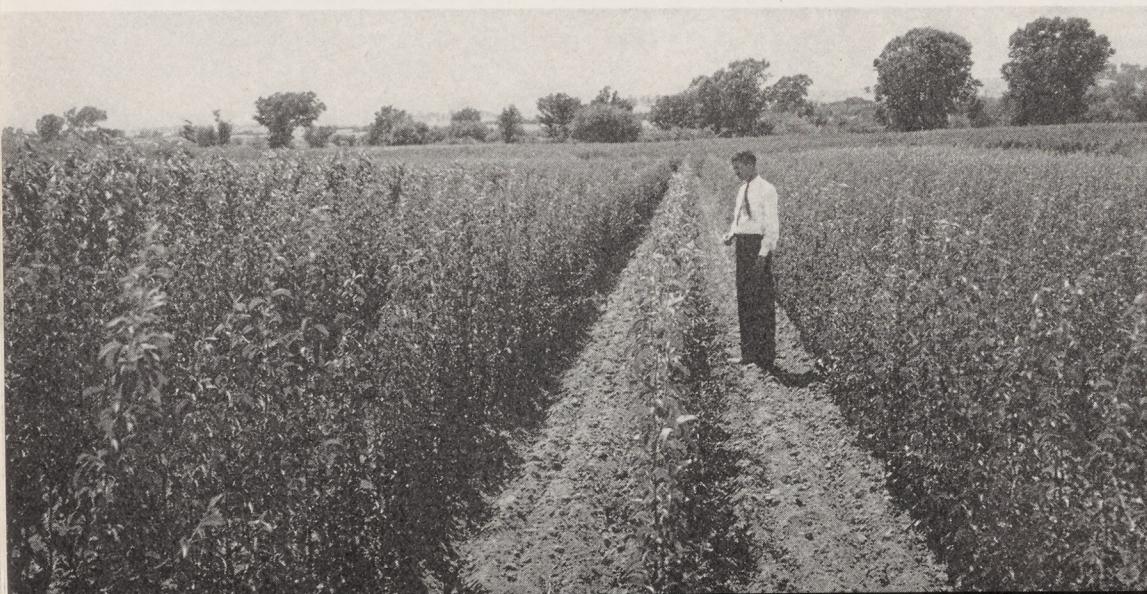
Doyenne du Comice. October. One of the important commercial fall pears. The fruit is of good size; skin yellow, lightly shaded with russet and crimson. The flesh is fine grained; juicy.

Easter Beurre. November. The latest ripening variety and a good keeper. The fruit is of fairly good quality and used for baking. The size is large to very large; skin is yellowish green. The trees are large and produce abundantly. Easter Beurre is a good pollinator for Winter Nelis.

Seckel. (Summer Seckel.) August. A beautiful small fruit ripening in late summer. Skin is yellow with russet cheek; flesh is exceptionally fine grained, sweet and buttery. Many consider it the finest eating fruit for the home orchard.

Winter Nelis. November. One of the latest pears to ripen and one of the best in quality. Medium to large in size, it has a yellow skin overlaid with brown russet. The flesh is juicy, rich and sweet. This variety is noted commercially for its good keeping qualities and is marketed from storage during the winter and spring months. The tree is a prolific bearer and makes an excellent pollinator for Bartlett.

Old Home (Blight Resistant Pear). Through its use a tree is formed with a smooth, straight trunk and lower limbs almost immune to blight. The Bartlett, or other desired variety, is then worked on to these main limbs.



Block of young pear trees at our Loomis growing grounds photographed July 1, 1937. Note uniformity and size at this early date.

... "Roeding's Quality"

PLUM TREES

• Plums are divided into two general classes, European and Japanese. The European sorts are generally sweeter and usually self-fertile; the Japanese varieties require cross-pollination for commercial bearing, generally planted 22 to 28 feet apart.

Our plum budwood is taken from record producing trees in the district most favorable to the particular variety; grown on strong seedlings. Listed in ripening order, we present the varieties considered desirable for home orchard planting: *Apex*, *Beauty*, *Leib's Blood Red*, *Climax*, *Tragedy*, *Wickson*, *Satsuma*, *Kelsey Japan*, *Bavay's Green Gage* and *Hungarian*.

PLUMS . . . On Apricot and Myrobalan Roots

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 11/16" up | (6-8") | \$.55 | \$.45 | \$.40 | \$.35 |
| 5/2 to 11/16" | (4-6") | .50 | .40 | .35 | .30 |
| 3/8 to 5/2" | (3-4") | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |
| 5/4 to 3/8" | (2-3") | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 |

On peach root: Price 5 cents less on quantities of 50 or more.

Apex. (European) Early June. One of the earliest plums, used for local markets and shipping. Fruit is medium size, light crimson in color, good flavor. Sometimes called the "Plumcot." (On peach root only.)

Bavay's Green Gage. (European) July. A large, round greenish-yellow plum; flesh sweet and of fine flavor. Very popular in the home orchard and used for canning. (On peach root only.)

Beauty. (Japanese) June. The earliest important commercial variety. Fruit is medium to large, heart-shaped; color is a beautiful crimson; flesh is firm enough for shipping and of good flavor. (On peach, apricot and myrobalan roots.)

Becky Smith. (Japanese) August. Ripening just after Wickson, this plum has found favor in the eastern markets. It hangs on the tree well without becoming overripe. The fruit is good size, roundish; skin an attractive yellowish-red. Flesh is firm and of good flavor. (On peach, apricot and myrobalan roots.)

Burbank. (Japanese) Late June. A variety well known for its shipping qualities. Of good size, the fruit is almost round; skin is yellow mottled with red; flesh sweet and of good flavor. (On peach root only.)

Climax. (Japanese) Middle June. One of the finest of all eating plums and much in demand for the home orchard. The fruit is large, heart-shaped and cherry red in color. The flesh is sweet, juicy and rich. The trees bear heavily at an early age. (On peach root only.)

Damson. (European) August. A tart plum popular for the home orchard for its culinary value. The fruit is small, dark purple in color with a heavy bloom. Makes excellent jam. (On peach root only.)

Duarte. (Japanese) July. A blood-red plum that has gained wide favor as a shipper. The fruit is large, heart-shaped; skin is red; flesh is firm, blood-red in color, sweet and of excellent flavor. Trees are good bearers. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)



Plums packed for Eastern shipment.

Formosa. (Japanese) June. One of the best early plums, with fair shipping qualities. Fruit is large and oval, becoming cherry red and attractive in ripening. The flesh is sweet and the flavor resembles the apricot. Color of flesh is pale yellow. Tree is upright in growth and vigorous. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Giant. (European) August. A large, dark blue plum that ships well. The fruit is slightly necked and resembles a large prune. Flesh is firm and of good quality. The Giant is a good pollinator for President. (On peach root only.)

Hungarian. (Pond) (European) August. An old variety still popular in some commercial districts and highly prized for the home orchard. The fruit is large and oval in shape; skin reddish-purple; flesh of excellent eating quality. (On peach root only.)

Jefferson. (European) August. Used exclusively for canning, this oval variety has flesh of excellent flavor. Skin is light greenish-yellow, sometimes with a red blush. Trees are very productive. (On myrobalan root only.)

Kelsey Japan. (Japanese) August. One of the popular shipping varieties and a very good eating plum. The fruit is large, heart shaped, with a pointed apex and has greenish-yellow skin with an attractive red blush when ripe. Flesh is very firm, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Fine for the home orchard. (On peach, apricot and myrobalan roots.)

Late Santa Rosa. (Japanese) August. A new variety resembling its parent in all respects except ripening date. A good shipper and useful in extending the season. (On peach root only.)

Leib's Blood Red. (Japanese) Early July. An early blood-red plum with many excellent qualities. The fruit is large, slightly oval, and a beautiful dark red. The flesh is deep, blood red, of fine texture and delicious flavor. A freestone with a small pit. Highly recommended for the home orchard and may have promise commercially because of its good shipping character. (On peach

root only.) Add 5 cents royalty to above prices.

President. (European) September. The latest shipping variety, popular and profitable in most sections. The fruit is large, roundish, dark blue in color. The flesh is yellow and of fine texture. It is an excellent shipper. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Santa Rosa. (Japanese) Late June. One of California's leading shipping plums. It has large size, firm flesh and good eating qualities. The fruit is reddish in color, juicy, and has a pleasing tart flavor. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower and very productive. (On peach, apricot and myrobalan roots.)

Satsuma. (Japanese) August. An old variety still popular in home orchards, and makes excellent jams. The fruit is large, nearly round; color is dark red; flesh is deep, blood-red, and juicy. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Simon. (Japanese) August. A brick red plum with firm yellow, juicy and sweet flesh with a pineapple flavor. The tree is upright and vigorous with peach-like foliage. (On peach root only.)

Tragedy. (European) July. Large, dark blue, oval fruit makes Tragedy a favorite in most markets. The flesh is firm, sweet and juicy. A popular plum in many districts. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Wickson. (Japanese) July. Well deserves its popularity as one of the important shipping plums. The fruit is of fine, large size, heart-shaped and straw-yellow in color, turning to a beautiful cherry red as it ripens. The flesh is firm, juicy, luscious. It is a good keeper. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Yellow Egg. (European) August. A beautiful plum of large size, oval and golden yellow. Used for commercial canning and popular in the home orchard. The flesh is firm, juicy and sweet when fully ripe. (On myrobalan root only.)

Note: Beauty, Burbank or Santa Rosa are pollinizers for all of the Japanese plums.



Lower row, French Improved

Upper row, old type French

"Roeding's Quality" PRUNE TREES

• Prunes are European plums adapted to commercial drying. The growing range is confined to coastal valleys, such as the Santa Clara, and interior valleys with temperate climate. They prefer a deep, fertile soil. We propagate prunes on myrobalan, peach and almond roots to offer the grower a good selection for his particular situation.

When purchasing prune trees, especially the French Improved (California's leading variety), give especial attention to the source of budwood. Keep in mind that the price paid by packers for the fruit is based upon its size. While differences in size are often due to cultural and climatic conditions, we are convinced, after a careful inspection of many orchards, that distinct strains of the French prune exist. We select our prune budwood from one of the outstanding orchards of the Santa Clara Valley—an orchard which consistently produces heavy yields of fruit well above average in size. When you buy "Roeding's Quality" Prune Trees you are getting pedigreed trees with a definite record of production behind them.

French Improved, Coates 1418 and Sugar are self-fertile. French Improved and Sugar are generally good pollinizers for the remainder of our list. We highly recommend Burton as the best prune for the home orchard.

PRUNES . . . On Almond, Peach and Myrobalan Roots

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 11/16" up | (6-8') | \$.55 | \$.45 | \$.35 | \$.30 |
| 1/2 to 11/16" | (4-6') | .50 | .40 | .30 | .25 |
| 3/8 to 1/2" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .25 | .20 |
| 1/4 to 3/8" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .20 | .15 |

Burton. August-September. An extra large prune adapted to fancy packing. The fruit is sweet and of good quality. It is good for eating fresh and recommended for the home orchard. A good pollinizer. (On almond and myrobalan roots.)

Coates 1418 (XX French, Cox, Date, Saratoga). The prune with many names, as each of the foregoing are used in some localities to designate this variety. It runs to larger sizes than the French prune and is second only to that variety in popularity. The tree produces high yields. (On all three roots.)

French Improved. The leading commercial variety in all districts and unexcelled in quality. It was introduced by us as being a superior strain of the ordinary French prune about 20 years ago. The fruit is medium to large in size, dark blue in color, with tender flesh of fine texture. The trees are vigorous and very productive. (On almond, peach and myrobalan roots.)

Imperial Epineuse. (Imperial). August-September. One of the largest prunes and of very good quality, its distribution is not so great because of its shy-bearing habit in some localities. In sections where it does bear consistently the fruit brings a premium over smaller sorts. It should always be planted with another variety for cross-pollination. (On myrobalan and peach roots.)

Robe de Sergeant. August-September. A medium size prune particularly adapted to the interior valleys. The fruit is oval, very dark in color, with a light greenish-yellow flesh of distinctive flavor. (On myrobalan root.)

Standard. August. A large, dark purple fruit which is used for both fresh shipment and drying. The flesh is fine grained, juicy and sweet. (On myrobalan root only.)

Sugar. August. The earliest prune to ripen. Used for both fresh shipment and drying. The fruit is extra large, oval and dark purple. The flesh is sweet, although not so high in quality as some of the other varieties. Popular in the interior valleys as well as in the coastal districts. The trees bear large yields. (On almond and myrobalan roots.)

...FIG TREES

• One of the first fruits introduced to California by the Padres. Figs, as well as being a most popular home orchard fruit, are grown extensively for commercial drying, canning and preserving, and fresh shipment. We have varieties which are especially adapted for coastal districts as well as those which thrive best in the interior. By a proper choice of varieties you can enjoy fine fresh figs of your own production in almost any part of the state. We recommend Brown Turkey, Duro Black, Mission and Kadota for the home orchard.

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| ½" up | (4-6') | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.35 | \$.30 |
| ¾ to ½" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |
| ¼ to ¾" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 |

Calimyrna. (Smyrna) The genuine Symrna fig of commerce, and considered the finest fig of all for eating fresh or drying. The fruit is large; skin is lemon yellow when ripe; pulp is light amber, sweet and rich. This variety must be caprified, or pollinated, by the fig wasp which dwells in the Caprifig (see below). The Calimyrna is recommended for the warmer sections only.

Caprifig. The male figs supplying the pollen transmitted to the Calimyrna by the fig wasp. Without such pollination, the Calimyrna will not bear. We supply the Stanford variety.

Note: None of the fig varieties described below require the use of the Caprifig.

Brown Turkey. Produces large, elongated fruits, rich purplish-brown in color. Flesh is strawberry red, fine grained, sweet and juicy. Adaptable to any section where the fig may be grown.

Duro Black. A large black fig which does well in coastal sections. It produces two distinct crops. It is a popular variety for home orchards and local markets.

Kadota. August-September. The leading canning and preserving fig of California. Fruit is medium size, light green in color. Pulp is very sweet, of good quality, practically seedless. Tree bears when very young.

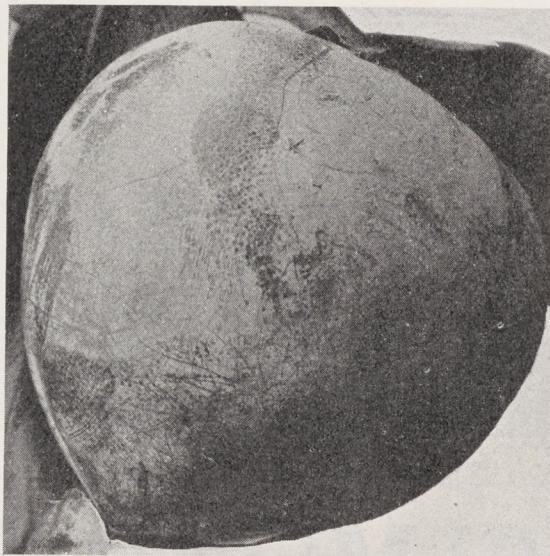
Mission. (California Black) Introduced by the Mission Fathers, it is the oldest and best all-purpose fig. Tree is large, spreading, and produces two distinct crops. Fruit is medium to large, dark purple to black in color, excellent in quality.

White Adriatic. August. The leading drying fig of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit is medium to large, white; pulp is reddish and of good quality. The tree is a heavy producer, sturdy.

Caution: Fig roots are susceptible to drying out and low temperatures. Keep well packed with moist material until planted out. Home orchardists will have better success with their young trees by shading them with burlap until the new leaves are well started.



Smyrna Quince



Hachiya Persimmon

Fruit large, excellent for market, drying and home use

PERSIMMONS

| | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 4 to 6 grade..... | \$1.25 | \$1.00 |
| 3 to 4 grade..... | 1.00 | .90 |

Hachiya. The leading commercial variety. Fruit is very large, conical in form; skin a deep reddish-orange. Flesh is orange in color, melting, sweet and rich. It is usually seedless, and has excellent flavor. A heavy producer.

POMEGRANATES

Price: Same as Figs.

Wonderful. This is the leading variety and the only one grown commercially. The fruit is large, of high color and ships well. It makes a tree-like shrub, beautiful when in flower and in fruit; has light green, attractive foliage. The pomegranate grows well in most sections of the state.

Caution: Keep roots in moist material until planted. Cut back tops severely as plants do not start readily when the top is too brushy.

"Roeding's Quality" QUINCES

Any of the three varieties listed below are suitable for home planting. They ripen in September.

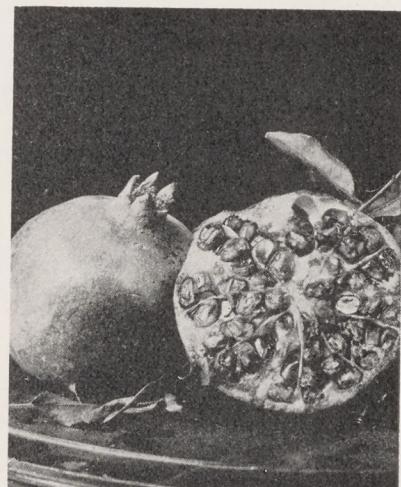
QUINCES . . . On Quince Root

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 11/16" up(6-8') | \$.55 | \$.45 | \$.40 | \$.35 | |
| ½ to 11/16" (4-6') | .50 | .40 | .35 | .30 | |
| ¾ to ½"(3-4') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 | |
| ¼ to ¾"(2-3') | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 | |

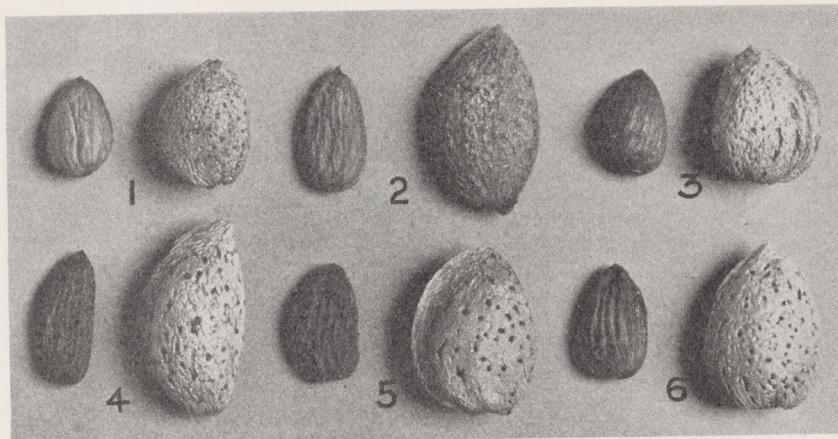
Apple or Orange. The most popular sort, it is medium in size, apple-shaped, and orange-yellow when ripe. Tree is productive.

Pineapple. Fruit is large, smooth, globular; of high quality and with a distinct pineapple flavor. A fine commercial shipper.

Smyrna. A quince of large size and fine flavor. The fruit is oblong, with an attractive lemon skin. Flesh is tender and highly perfumed. Rapidly gaining popularity as a commercial shipper.



Wonderful Pomegranate



1. Drake's Seedling
4. Ne Plus Ultra

2. Nonpareil
5. I. X. L.

3. Texas Prolific
6. Peerless

ALMOND TREES

• We believe almonds are always a good investment in favorable locations. The entire crop is consumed in this country every year, and a great many more imported annually from Spain and Italy. The cultural costs on almonds are less than with most tree crops. Good orchards produce from 1,000 pounds up to a ton of nuts per acre.

Almonds are early bloomers, and a comparatively frost-free location should be chosen for them unless one plans to practice orchard heating. They like a dry summer climate with considerable heat and are best suited to our interior valleys. The trees are grown on almond and peach roots. On almond root, the trees are unusually drought resistant and a large percentage of California orchards are unirrigated. The peach root will stand heavy soils and excessive moisture better than the almond, and is usually chosen when irrigation water is abundant. Regardless of the rootstock used, however, it is highly desirable to have water available so at least one thorough irrigation can be given during the summer. All varieties are self-unfruitful, so two or more varieties must be planted together to insure crops. Plant the trees from 24 to 30 feet apart.

Our almonds are propagated from buds selected from high producing trees and grown on genuine bitter almond seedlings. Varieties suitable for the home orchard are: Drake's Seedling and Nonpareil.

ALMONDS . . . On Peach Root

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| ½" up | (4-6') | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.30 | \$.25 |
| ¾ to ½" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .25 | .20 |
| ¾ to ¾" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .20 | .15 |

ALMONDS . . . On Almond Root

| Caliper | Approx. | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| ½ to 11/16" | (4-6') | \$.50 | \$.40 | \$.35 | \$.30 |
| ¾ to ½" | (3-4') | .45 | .35 | .30 | .25 |
| ¾ to ¾" | (2-3') | .40 | .30 | .25 | .20 |

Drake's Seedling. An important commercial variety grown in all almond districts. The nut is medium size, with a medium soft shell. The kernel is plump and of very good flavor. The fruit ripens later than most varieties. The tree has a spreading type of growth and is very productive. One of the best pollinizers.

I. X. L. A beautiful large, shapely nut; one of the most attractive in appearance. Shell is soft; kernel sweet, of good quality. Tree is a strong grower, but a shy bearer in many sections.

Ne Plus Ultra. A popular commercial variety, producing heavy crops of large, elongated, soft shelled nuts. The tree is large, vigorous and produces heavy crops. A good pollinizer for Nonpareil.

Nonpareil. California's leading variety. All almond plantings should contain a large percentage of this kind. The nut

is medium size, with a very thin "paper-shell." The kernel is long, plump, sweet and of high quality. The tree is a good cropper and strong grower. Premium prices are paid for nuts of this variety. (Available in June buds.)

Peerless. A large, shapely variety; smooth, bright and very handsome, with hard shell. It is very popular in the Sacramento Valley, where it produces regular, heavy yields. A good pollinizer.

Texas Prolific. Becoming increasingly popular with growers in all almond districts. It produces a rather small, hard shelled nut, well adapted for commercial cracking and used chiefly for that purpose. Its popularity may be attributed to its regularity in producing very large yields. The tree has an unusually upright habit of growth and is an excellent pollinizer. (Available in June buds.)

ENGLISH WALNUTS

• An industry of great importance in California, the expanding production of young walnut trees coming into bearing each year is increasing the supply by leaps and bounds. The extent of new planting has fallen off rapidly in the last few years.

The walnut is a great favorite with the home planter because of its beauty, shade value and fruit. The varieties listed below offer a good selection for the home orchard in central and northern California.

Walnuts require a very deep, well-drained soil and plenty of irrigation the first four or five years, or until an extensive root system has become thoroughly established. Care should be taken in planting the young trees that they do not be set too deeply in the ground. The bud union should be exposed several inches above the surface, just as it stood in the nursery row.

WALNUTS . On California Black Root

| | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 6 to 8 grade..... | \$1.75 | \$1.50 |
| 4 to 6 grade..... | 1.50 | 1.25 |

Eureka. A popular variety in northern California. The nuts are large, oblong, of fine appearance. Shells are rather thick, well sealed. Holds up well in handling; makes a splendid, large, upright tree. This is a good commercial variety and popular as an ornamental shade tree.

Franquette. One of the most important commercial varieties, popular wherever the English walnut is grown. The nuts are large, handsome, rather conical in shape. Shells are medium thin. The kernels are unusually light in color and of the best quality. The trees are large and vigorous. This variety is the latest to bloom and seldom loses crop through frost injury. The Franquette does not bear as early as some varieties but has always had a good production record when mature.

Payne Seedling. This outstanding producer and early bearer possesses a nut fully as large as the Franquette, with a thin shell and high quality kernel. A few nuts are borne the second year, but of course, several years are required to produce a commercial crop. The trees do not grow as large as the other varieties and they may be planted somewhat closer.

Black Walnut Seedlings. Same price as almonds on almond root.

FILBERTS ... PECANS

• Filberts are improved varieties of the old hazelnut which grows wild up and down the Pacific Coast. Filberts are adapted to many sections in northern California and along the coast. They are immune to frost in this state, and growers in frosty locations often find this nut ideally suited to their conditions. The trees bear at an early age. Cross pollination is one of the most important problems in connection with filbert culture, and more than one variety must be planted.

Price Each 1 to 10
3 to 4 ft. grade.....\$1.00
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Barcelona. By far the best variety, and 80% of all plantings should consist of Barcelona. Nut medium to large, rich brown in color. Shell medium thick, kernel sweet and excellent. One of the heaviest producers.

Daviana. A very light producer, but an excellent pollinizer for Barcelona and Du Chilly. Tree an upright grower.

Du Chilly. A large nut with medium thick shell, and excellent quality. A good pollinizer for Barcelona and of medium production. Second only to Barcelona in desirability.

White Aveline. A light producer which is grown for its pollinizing value. The tree is low growing.

CHESTNUTS

• Chestnut trees are well adapted to our coastal valleys, as well as to the Stockton area, where there are a number of thriving orchards. Chestnuts bloom very late, are never injured by frost, and are therefore especially valuable for frosty locations. They grow into large, spreading trees and should be planted about 40 feet apart. Always plant two or more varieties to provide cross-pollination.

Budded Chestnuts

Price Each
3 to 4 ft. grade.....\$1.75

Large American Sweet. Produces very large, attractive nuts, uniform in size. Tree bears early; is strong and vigorous growing. Should be planted with Quercy to insure cross-pollination and a good crop.

Quercy. A French Marron of large, uniform size. Nut is round and glossy, tree sturdy and an exceptionally heavy producer when planted with Large American Sweet for cross-pollination.

• Pecans are well adapted to the warmer sections of California. They require a deep rich soil, with ample moisture and good drainage. The large, thin-shelled, budded varieties, which are now propagated exclusively, are far superior to the seedlings of a few years ago.

Price Each
4 to 6 ft. grade.....\$2.00

Burkett. Nut large, almost round, thin shelled. The tree is vigorous and a heavy cropper in California. Plant Success with it as a pollinizer.

Caloro. One of the most handsome of the pecan trees. It grows tall and slender, with beautiful, large foliage, and is one of the best fruiters for the interior valleys. The nut is very large, thin shelled, long and tapering. Cracks and shells easier than other varieties. Does not require cross-pollination, thus is adapted to home planting, as well as commercial orchards.

Success. The most widely planted variety in California. Nut large and oblong. Shell medium thin, parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of fine quality. One of the best for the home orchard. Self-fruitful.

Our CUSTOMERS

Tell Us...

that "Roeding's Quality" Trees Are

Grown Right . . .

"Your delivery of trees this year was excellent, only 13 out of 7000 trees not meeting the inspection. A really remarkable delivery."

—Yolo County

Packed Right . . .

"This is our first experience in ordering trees or plants shipped from the nursery as we usually have called for whatever we needed, but we are enthused and pleased with the manner in which they are packed. They arrived in beautiful order."

—Alameda County

True to Name . . .

"While I think on many of your items you are a little higher than your competitors, you are a great deal more careful in the selection of your bud stock and spend more money growing trees and insuring your customer a well-grown tree of the variety he wants to purchase."

—Solano County

True to Claim . . .

"I was very much pleased with the stock I purchased from you and it was all you claimed for it. The trees turned out so well that I am figuring on putting out 50 acres more this fall and of course I will purchase from you."

—Merced County

"Roeding's Quality" Fruit Trees won First Prize of \$100 in cash in open competition at the Placer County Fair, 1937.

Citrus and Subtropical Fruits

• California is decidedly the home of the orange. It is grown commercially from San Diego to Oroville and from the coast to the foothills of the Sierras.

Most of the citrus fruits can be grown in protected locations around the home, in almost all parts of the state. Well-kept citrus trees are an addition to any lawn. Their beautiful, dark green foliage makes a perfect background, either for the profusion of bloom, or for the golden fruit. They are highly ornamental and the planting of a selection will give fresh fruit, lemonade and orange juice for the average family, as well as satisfying the desire for beauty. Our citrus trees are of very high quality and commercial planters are requested to write for quantity prices. All citrus stock is sold balled, excepting for export. Shipping weight ranges from 50 to 75 pounds per tree. Shipping season lasts through June.

GRADING. Citrus trees are graded by caliper, measurement being made three inches above the bud.

| | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 |
|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Caliper 5/8 to 3/4" | \$2.50 | \$2.00 | \$1.75 |

Write for prices for 300 or more in this or smaller sizes.

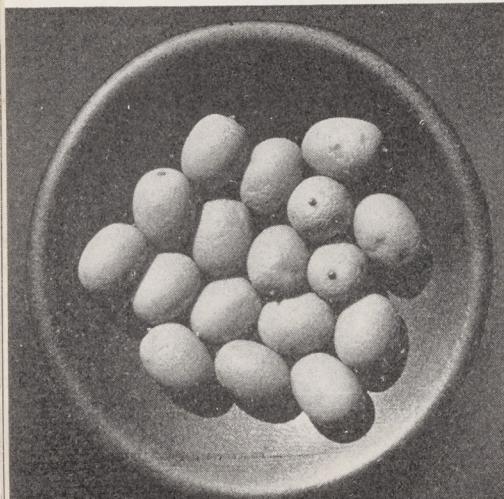
Washington Navel Orange. The well-known Navel, popular in all markets throughout the world, is California's most famous fruit variety. The fruit is large, beautiful to the eye, seedless, and unexcelled in quality. It possesses fine shipping qualities and the tree is precocious and prolific. November to April.

Valencia Late Orange. The summer orange of California which begins to ripen at the close of the Navel season. The fruit is medium to large; oblong. The flesh is of good quality, containing abundant juice which makes this variety the standard juice orange. The tree attains large size and is a regular and very heavy producer. May to November.

Eureka Lemon. The leading lemon for both commercial and home planting. The fruit is of good size, clear lemon color, and of the highest quality, with abundant juice and few seeds. The tree is almost thornless and blooms and produces heavy crops throughout the year, with the bulk of the crop ripening during the spring and summer. This lemon is exceedingly prolific and probably bears heavier than any other citrus variety.

Lisbon Lemon. This variety is somewhat harder than the Eureka, and hence is the predominating lemon north

Nagami Kumquat



of the Tehachapi. The fruit is of medium size, high in quality, with few seeds. The tree is large, a good producer, but thorny. It bears throughout the year.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo (Grapefruit). Known as "grapefruit," because the fruit hangs on the tree in clusters. This is the finest variety, grown almost to the exclusion of others. The fruit is very large, practically seedless, with abundant juice of the best quality. February to August.

CITRUS—LESS COMMON AND DWARF VARIETIES

Price—\$3.00 Each.

Pink (or Thompson) Grapefruit. This is a sport of the Marsh Grapefruit, developed in Florida and brought to California a few years ago. It has all of the good features of its parent, but the flesh is a decided pink in color, and is very attractive.

Nagami Kumquat. One of the most ornamental of the citrus fruits is this semi-dwarf tree from the Orient. Stands lower temperatures than other citrus. Attains a height of about 8 feet and is of a dense branching habit. Is an object of beauty when its small golden yellow fruits are showing against the dark green foliage. Fruit excellent for marmalade and jellies. Bears soon after planting. Is striking when tubbed for the patio.

Meyer Lemon (Chinese Dwarf Lemon). This is another of the hardy, ornamental, semi-dwarf citrus fruits introduced from the Orient. It can be grown either as a tubbed tree or in hedge form, as well as a full sized tree. Thrives over a wide range, being at home on the coast, as well as in the hot interior valleys. Fruits and blooms practically the whole year around.

Dancy Tangerine. The most popular of the Mandarin oranges. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer. The fruit is medium to large in size, of an intense orange red in color and flattened in shape. It is exceedingly juicy and has a high flavor.



Washington Navel Grove, Tulare County
The world's finest Navel Oranges are produced here.

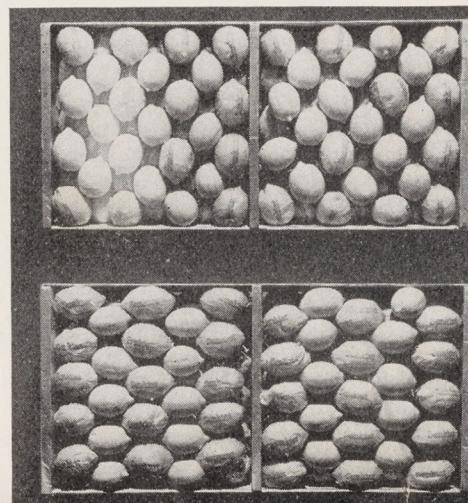
Satsuma Orange. One of the hardest of all citrus fruits. The fruit is attractive and fine in quality. The good sized, flattened, deep orange fruits have a skin which separates readily, and sweet, rich flesh of pleasant flavor. The tree is a dwarf grower. November to April.

Bearss Seedless Lime. This is a seedless Tahiti lime and is the largest and finest of them all. The fruit resembles a small lemon and has all of the good qualities that one expects in a lime. The tree is a vigorous grower and produces heavy crops which mature in the summer, when the lime is most in demand.

Rangpur Lime. The hardest of the limes, standing the same temperatures as the lemon. Fruit is roundish, medium sized, with orange-red skin. The deep orange flesh is high in acid and of good quality.

Ruby Blood Orange. The best of the blood oranges. Fruit of medium size and very sweet and juicy. When fully ripe the flesh is blood-red, the color extending through the peel to give a blush to the outside. The juice makes an attractive beverage and the fruit is fine to eat out of hand.

Top: Lisbon Lemon. Bottom: Eureka Lemon.



AVOCADOS

"THE KING OF SALAD FRUITS"

- The avocado is somewhat more tender than the orange but the more hardy varieties can be grown commercially where it is not too cold for the lemon. The trees are sold balled and should be planted during the spring months. Commercial orchards are set from 22 to 24 feet apart, and the trees begin to bear about the fourth year.

In northern California we recommend planting avocados around the house, or in other sheltered locations. We handle the hardiest varieties.

| Price each | 1 to 5 | 6 or more |
|------------|--------|-----------|
| | \$3.50 | \$3.00 |

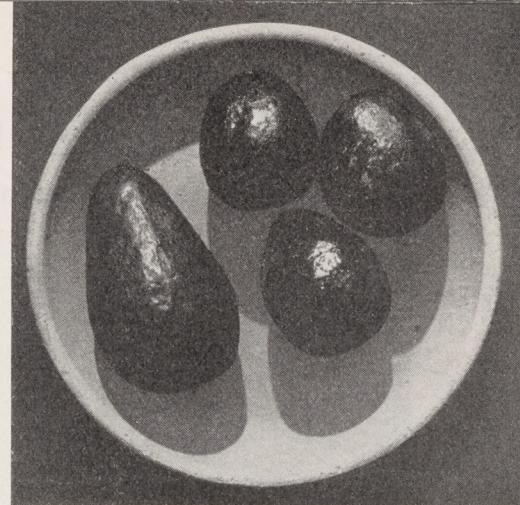
Duke. One of the hardiest of all varieties of avocados. It is particularly adapted to the interior valleys because it withstands greater extremes of heat and cold than other varieties. The tree is large, vigorous and possesses luxuriant green foliage. The fruit is oval in shape; ranges from 8 to 12 ounces in weight at time of harvest. The thin, green skin presents a beautiful appearance and the fine-textured flesh makes a delicious salad. We recommend the Duke as the first choice of the home owner who requires a hardy variety and one which will provide the finest ornamental value. The fruit ripens in central and northern sections of California through October and November.

Fuerte. This is the outstanding commercial variety, and deservedly so. Its smooth, dull green skinned fruit, elongated and pear-shaped, makes it a favorite in the fruit markets everywhere. The large, spreading tree is an abundant producer. The medium size fruit hangs on the tree well, a particularly valuable characteristic that prolongs the harvesting season from November to spring. High in content of oil, the flesh possesses a smooth, buttery texture and tasty, rich flavor. We recommend the Fuerte for the home orchardist whose climatic situation will allow for the development of a variety just under Duke with respect to hardiness. The ripening period following Duke makes the Fuerte particularly valuable in extending the season in which the home owner may have avocados for the table.

Puebla. This is the largest and finest of all of the Mexican thin-skinned avocados. Not as hardy as Duke, but considered hardier than the thick-skinned avocados, its principal merit lies in its attractive appearance, and high quality of flesh. The fruit is deep maroon purple in color; the smooth, yellow, buttery flesh is very rich and tasty. Weight of the fruit ranges from 8 to 12 ounces. The Puebla produces a large, symmetrical tree and is an abundant bearer. We recommend it for the home orchardist whose climatic condition will allow for the development of Fuerte and who will find use for an earlier and more attractive fruit than that variety. Ripens from October to December.

Meyer Lemon

Rangpur Lime



Fuerte and Puebla Avocados

OLIVES

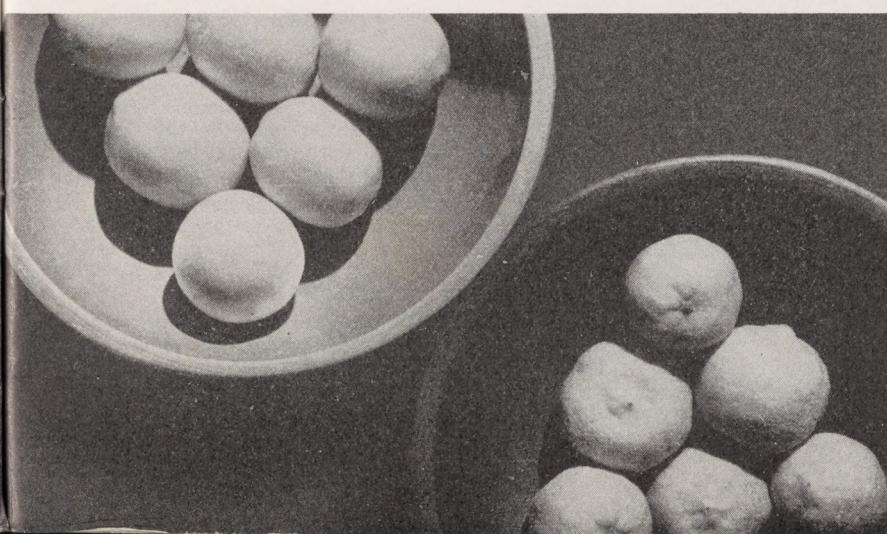
Olives grow in nearly all sections but prefer the warmer parts of the state. Of all fruits, the olive is most tolerant of alkaline soils, and it also gets along on dry infertile soils better than most fruits. Olives make attractive and useful avenue or border trees, and home pickled green or ripe olives are a delightful delicacy and excellent food.

| 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 |
|--|----------|
| Bare root $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ " | |
| caliper | \$1.50 |
| | \$1.35 |
| Write for prices on larger quantities. | |

Manzanillo. One of the best pickling olives. It is larger than Mission and ripens earlier, thus escaping early fall frosts. The fruit is rather tender and should be handled carefully but the pickled fruit is unsurpassed in quality. Productive. October. In 6-in. pots (3 to 4 ft.), \$1.00 each for 1 to 10; 85c each for 11 or more.

Mission. The oldest variety, introduced by the padres. The trees are hardy, heavy producers, and the fruit is the best general purpose olive, being fine for pickling and also the leading oil variety. The fruit is medium in size and has fine flavor. November.

Sevillano. The famous Queen olive of commerce. It is one of the largest varieties and is used for pickling, the larger sizes being in great demand and bringing fine prices.



"Roeding's Quality" GRAPEVINES

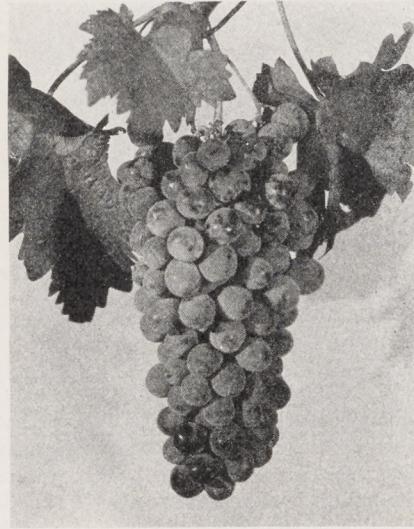
Are the Foundation Stock of Many of the Notable Vineyards of California



Ribier



Olivette Blanche



Maraville de Malaga

• The name of ROEDING has been connected with the cultivation of the grape in California for the past 50 years. Many of the important varieties, both shipping and wine, were first introduced to the planters by us. We are constantly striving to improve our service to the growers. We now propagate our grape vines in Madera County as this area is free from phylloxera, and the vines do not require dipping.

They require a long growing season, free from fogs and summer rains. Grapes thrive in virtually all types of soil, but do best in the sandy loams and loams. They will not succeed in heavy, poorly drained soils. They come into bearing quicker than most fruits, usually bearing the third year. American varieties are better than the European types in the cooler coastal areas.

The home owner, either on the Coast or in the interior should have a few grape-vines in the back yard as the entire family will derive pleasure from fresh picked, home-grown grapes. Grape vines are fine either for covering arbors or fences.

TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

No. 1 Grade.....

| 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 up |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| \$.15 | \$.08 | \$.05 | \$.03 1/2 |

Black Hamburg. August - September. An excellent eating grape, adapted to a rather wide range of climatic conditions, and very popular in home vineyards. The berries are of good size, slightly elongated, sweet and crisp.

Black Malvoise. A dual purpose grape which we recommend for both the home vineyard and commercial planting. A vigorous, heavy bearing vine, producing large, well-filled bunches of good sized, black oval berries. The grapes are sweet, of good flavor and texture, and much liked as a table grape. A good wine grape for Port.

Black Monukka. A black, seedless grape of excellent eating qualities, and also popular for making fancy raisins. The berries are dark in color, medium size, elongated, with a tender skin and crisp, sweet flesh, borne in large loose clusters. Makes a large, black raisin.

Cornichon. October. A handsome grape, with large, elongated, purplish black berries, covered with thick bloom. The berries are borne in large, loose clusters, and keep and ship exceptionally well. An important commercial variety.

Emperor. September-October. A late ripening, long keeping variety, grown extensively in the San Joaquin Valley. The berries are very large, dark red in color, and of pulpy texture. Its eating quality is good and it is especially relished late in November after other grapes are gone.

Flame Tokay. September. Our most beautiful red grape. Berries large, oblong; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. Grown extensively in the Lodi district and one of California's leading shipping grapes. A vigorous, heavy producer.

Malaga. September. California's leading white shipping and table grape. The berries are large, oval, borne on large, loose clusters. The flesh is crisp, sweet and delicious.

Maraville de Malaga. (Red Malaga). August. An excellent early variety which reaches the market before Flame Tokay and commands good prices. The berries are a beautiful sparkling red, with firm crisp flesh.

Muscat. September. California's popular table and raisin grape. The berries are large, pale amber, sweet and delicious, with the well known muscat flavor. Many people consider this to be the finest of all eating grapes. This is the genuine Muscat of Alexandria.

Olivette Blanche. September. An excellent shipping and table grape. Berries elongated, light amber in color, with firm crisp flesh of pleasant, sprightly flavor. The vine is vigorous, easy to grow, and produces well.

Pearl of Csaba. July. An extremely early variety introduced from Hungary. On account of its earliness and pleasant eating qualities, we feel sure this variety has a place in the home vineyard and for local markets. The berries are white, round, and of medium size. Probably the earliest of all grapes.

Ribier. August-September. A remarkable, extra large, black, handsome grape grown extensively for shipping. The immense round berries are borne on large, well filled clusters, and are firm, yet juicy, sweet and delicious in flavor. Its high flavor, good shipping qualities, and striking appearance make it a leader in all markets.

Rose of Peru. (Black Prince) September. A fine eating grape and often referred to as the "best all-round table grape." A vigorous growing vine, producing good sized, compact bunches of large, dark purple, spherical berries.

Thompson Seedless. September. California's famous seedless grape, so well known that it hardly requires description. Valuable as a table shipping grape as well as for raisin production.

Zante Currant. This is the grape from which the dried "currants" of commerce are made. The berries are small, round, black, and seedless. Used exclusively for drying.

WINE GRAPES

| | 1 to 10 | 11 to 50 | 50 to 300 | up |
|------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| No. 1 grade..... | \$.10 | \$.08 | \$.05 | \$.03 1/2 |

Alicante Bouchet. (Black) Extensively planted, chiefly for its red juice. The berries are round, medium in size, and firm, with a tough skin which makes the grape a good shipper. An abundant producer.

Carignane. (Black) A popular and excellent wine variety, grown extensively in coastal and interior regions. The berries are medium size, round, with tough skin and sweet juice. A fine producer and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Franken Riesling. (White) The principal Rhine wine type grown in California. The berries are about medium in size, spherical, juicy, and sprightly in flavor. It makes a good wine when used alone, and is also valuable for blending.

Golden Chasselas. (White) One of the principal white wine varieties of Sonoma County, and is well adapted to nearly all districts. The vine is a heavy bearer and the grapes produce an excellent wine of the Sherry type.

Mission. (Black) Undoubtedly the first wines made in California were produced from this variety which was brought into this country by the padres. A very good general purpose grape which is also a fairly good table grape. The berries produced on large loose clusters are firm, sweet and good shippers. A vigorous growing variety, particularly adapted to warm regions. Makes an excellent Angelica wine.

Zinfandel. (Black) The leading wine grape of California. The berries are rather small, round, thin skinned and juicy, borne on compact clusters. The variety is a regular and heavy bearer, and well adapted to the coastal valleys as well as to the interior. Produces a good quality Claret.

A typical scene in all "Roeding's Quality" vineyards during Thompson Seedless harvest in the San Joaquin Valley. Note the abundance of fruit on these vines.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

The "slip-skins" are very popular in the coastal sections of California, and seem better adapted climatically than the European varieties to these districts. They are splendidly adapted to training on fences and arbors and will produce a good supply of fruit the second year under favorable conditions. Prune the rooted cutting severely and plant at the height it stood in the nursery row. Select three or four of the strongest canes the first season to form the framework of the vine. Laterals produced on the original canes should be pruned to two buds the following winter. Fruit is produced on the canes arising from these buds.

| | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| No. 1 grade..... | \$.20 | \$.15 |

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Catawba. One of the best red American grapes. The berries are medium large, round, coppery red, vinous and rich in flavor; bunches large and loose.

Concord. The well-known American variety, more widely grown than any other. The berries are round and firm on medium-sized clusters; blue-black in color. The flesh is sweet, with the decided "foxy" flavor common to grapes of this species. A grape of good eating quality and also one of the best for juice and jelly.

Isabella. A popular market and table grape, having oval, blue-black berries, sweet and rich in musky flavor. Fine for arbors.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia, California Concord) A very large blue-black grape, showy and aromatic. A good market variety for coastal districts. When fully ripe, the flesh is juicy, sweet, and slightly musky.

PHYLLOXERA RESISTANT ROOTINGS

We were pioneers in the advocacy of the planting of resistant rootings. Our own vineyard was one of the first in the San Joaquin Valley to be changed to these roots. Many of the most important resistant stocks in use were imported or developed by us. Of these the two listed are our choice.

The most common practice is to plant the resistant root in location and then bud or graft to the desired variety. Most planters believe that they obtain better stands through this method.

| | 1 to 10 | 11 to 50 | 50 to 300 or more |
|------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| No. 1 grade..... | \$.15 | \$.08 | \$.05 \$.03 1/2 |

Rupestris St. George. The well-known stock used in California more than all others combined. It is easy to grow and graft. A deep-rooted variety and should not be planted in shallow soils.

Solonis x Othello. A root-stock first offered by us last year after thorough testing by the United States Department of Agriculture. Highly resistant to both nematode and phylloxera and is rapidly gaining in favor. Especially adapted to the San Joaquin Valley. Vigorous grower, and tests show it well adapted to most of the table and raisin varieties, as well as to many of the wine grapes. Thrives on practically all types of grape soil. Appears to have a wider range of adaptability than St. George.



The SMALL FRUITS

• Every home garden should have a few berry bushes. When a screen is desired for the back yard and you do not feel that you can afford hedge planting, you can use berries for screening purposes. They are both profitable and beautiful during the growing season, when the yard is most in use. Berries from your own bushes are a constant source of pleasure during the season.

We offer only well grown, thrifty plants and list only those which have been proven for home and commercial planting. Berries should be planted in January or February as they leaf out early in the spring. We prepay postage on all berry and vegetable orders within the fourth zone. The total number of berry or vegetable plants purchased (excepting strawberries) determines the quantity rate which is to apply on the order. Strawberries are grouped separately.

Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Loganberries, Youngberries

| | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 11 | 50 |
| to 10 | to 49 | to 499 |

Price Each \$.15 \$.12½ \$.10
Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. A nice berry for the home garden, as the smooth canes make it easy to handle and harvest. The fruit is very large, with small seeds and handsome jet black in color. Sweet and pleasant in flavor.

Mammoth. A rampant grower of trailing habit. Fruit very large, handsome jet black, sweet and good. The berries are almost identical with Cory Thornless. The vine differs from that variety by having thorns and producing more heavily.

Himalaya. A blackberry having many points to commend it. It bears enormous crops with fruit ripening from July until October—the longest season of any blackberry. The plants are unusually long lived and get along with less water than other berries. The fruit is medium size, roundish, juicy, with very good flavor.

YOUNGBERRY

Of comparative recent introduction but has been gaining in popularity so fast it is now one of our most important

berries, both in the home garden and commercially. The fruit is large, reddish black, with rich pleasing flavor. The seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous, prolific, with few thorns which makes picking very easy; trailing in habit. It is easy to grow, thrives almost everywhere and we highly recommend it.

LOGANBERRY

Thrives in nearly all sections in California. The fruit is large, dark red; sub-acid in flavor. Ships well. Highly prized for canning, jams, and jellies.

PERFECTION CurrANT

A leading variety in all sections. Fruit is bright red and of good size. The plants are abundant producers.

CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY

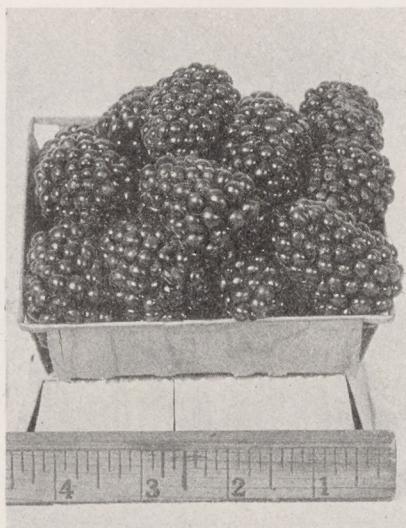
Berries medium in size and of good quality. Free from mildew. The leading commercial variety in California.

THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

(Plant Patent 82). A new variety having strong growing, thornless canes. Berries larger than common variety with longer fruiting season. Promises to become an important berry for home planting and commercial use.

1 to 10 11 to 49 50 to 499

Each \$.25 \$.20 \$.15
Write for prices on larger quantities.



Boysenberry

RASPBERRIES

| | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 11 | 50 |
| to 10 | to 49 | to 499 |

Red raspberries... \$.10 \$.08 \$.06

Write for prices on 500 or more.

Cuthbert. (Red). Our best home garden variety and also an important commercial sort, especially in southern California. The fruit is a deep red and of excellent quality. Mid-season.

Ranaree (St. Regis). The best commercial red raspberry for central California. The berries are bright red, medium in size, and firm. Has a very long ripening season and ships remarkably well.

Cumberland Black Cap. The leading black raspberry. The fruit is of fine appearance, tastes good, keeps well, and sells well. Every berry grower should have a few Black Caps. (Priced the same as blackberries.)

STRAWBERRIES

| | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1 to 49 | 50 to 499 | 500 up |
|---------|-----------|--------|

Price each \$.03 \$.02 \$.01½

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Banner. The leading variety for both commercial planting and the home garden in territories near San Francisco Bay. The berry is a beautiful deep red; large, sweet and with fine flavor. The fruit is firm and ships well. It bears heavily over a long period and the plants are long lived.

Dorsett. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1934 and trial plantings made in California in 1935. Produces heavier crops than any other commercial variety tested by the Department, and has a long producing season. On heavy soils, plants must be allowed to run, as matting will curtail production. The berry is very large, firm, beautiful, and most important is superior in quality to most other berries. The color is light red and they make attractive display when in the basket.

Progressive Everbearing. The best so-called everbearing strawberry. Bears heavily for many months during the year. The fruit is medium in size, a deep red color, with good flavor. A good home garden sort.

THE BOYSENBERRY

| | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 10 | 11 to 50 | 50 to 500 |
| 49 | 499 | up |

Price each \$.20 \$.15 \$ 12½ \$.10

Write for prices on larger quantities.

The Boysenberry is nothing less than marvelous. The great size of the berries, together with the abundance of the crop would prove an attraction to any planter. Combine with these features the flavor of the fruit, which adds to that of the Youngberry the characteristic raspberry flavor, and you have a berry which needs neither cream nor sugar for garnishment, but garnish with cream and sugar, and the Boysenberry makes a dish fit for a king.

The Boysenberry is far superior to the Youngberry, both in size of berries and flavor of fruit. The berries attain a size of 1½ to 1¾ inch in length with a girth of about 1 inch. The regulation basket will hold only about half as

many Boysenberries as Youngberries. The berries are deeper in color than the Youngberries and are palate tempting in appearance. The vines are somewhat more vigorous than the Youngberry.

They are very heavy bearers, carrying the fruit in large clusters. They begin ripening a few days after the Youngberry and continue to fruit for about two weeks after them.

Because of the many desirable features of the BOYSENBERRY, the home garden should have several of them. The commercial planter will find a ready market for them, in any locality. A planting in a young orchard should carry a large part of the expense of bringing the orchard into bearing. For commercial planting, the vines should be planted either 6 x 6 or 8 x 8 feet apart. They will produce the second year.

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKE AND RHUBARB

| | 1 to 10 Plants | 11 to 49 Plants | 50 or More |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Price | \$.20 | \$.15 | \$.12½ |

Globe Artichoke. This is the artichoke of commerce. We supply strong, young suckers capable of producing a good crop of buds the summer following planting. The young plants should be set out about three feet apart each way in loose, fertile soil. Provide regular irrigation and clean cultivation. Care should be taken in cultivating that none of the soil lodge in the crown of the growing plants, as this will lead to suffocation of those parts of the plant from which the young stems arise. The artichoke is a perennial enjoying the mild winters in most sections of California and is capable of producing three or four seasons.

Crimson Winter Rhubarb. This is a vigorous growing variety producing large, succulent stalks throughout the winter. As the production of the large, fleshy leaf stems depends upon the plant-food stored in the roots, careful attention to its culture will reward the home gardener with an abundance of stalks. Cultivate and irrigate regularly and provide an application of fertilizer at least once each season.

ASPARAGUS

White asparagus is produced by ridging the soil above the plants so the shoots will be kept below ground. Plant the crowns in rows about six feet apart with the plants 24 inches apart in the row. They should be set from eight to ten inches deep. They are first covered with only two or three inches of soil and more soil is gradually added as the shoots begin to grow. Do not cut the shoots the first year.

| | 1 to 10 Plants | 11 to 49 Plants | 50 or More |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Price | \$.03 | \$.02½ | \$.02 |

Mary Washington. The leading commercial variety grown today. Produces large, vigorous, uniform shoots of very good quality. Highly rust resistant.

Palmetto. A variety quite resistant to rust and adapted to nearly all sections. Very early and a heavy yielder.

... Combination Fruit Trees

3 VARIETIES ON ONE TREE

• The home owner who has very limited space at his command can now have home grown fruits of different varieties without crowding his trees. To meet the demands of planters who wish a succession of fruits but who have room for only a few trees we propagate three varieties on one tree. Three of these triple-budded trees in the back yard will provide a succession of nine different varieties. These trees will also give pleasure during the blooming season with their varying flowers.

The triple-budded peach carries the Hales Early, a variety ripening in early July, bearing white-fleshed, attractive fruit of excellent flavor and aroma; the Elberta, the best known freestone peach in America, ripening in late July; and the Late Crawford, an August peach of good size and fine quality.

The triple-budded nectarine supplies the Gold Mine, an early variety ripening in early July with white flesh contained in a large, attractive fruit of delicious flavor; the Stanwick, California's widely known all-purpose variety ripening in early August, also white fleshed and freestone; and the Victoria, a white fleshed freestone with deep red skin, of good size and ripening in late August.

The triple-budded plum provides Climax, the popular red skinned early variety ripening in mid-June, with juicy, rich flesh of excellent flavor; the Leib's Blood Red, an early July sort with large, beautiful dark red fruit and blood-red flesh of fine texture and delicious flavor that parts readily from the pit; and Kelsey Japan, the popular August-ripening variety with greenish-yellow skin, an attractive red blush, and firm, juicy flesh.

PRICE: \$3.00 each.

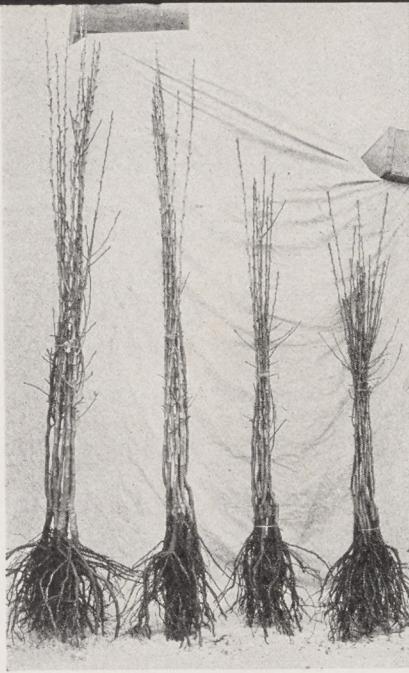
PEACH: Hales Early
Elberta
Late Crawford

PLUM: Climax
Leib's Blood Red
Kelsey Japan

NECTARINE: Gold Mine
Stanwick
Victoria

Budding crew in a block of peach seedlings on our Madera growing grounds.





11/16 in. — 1/2 in. — 3/8 in. — 1/4 in.
Pear Trees Graded by Caliper

HOW OUR TREES ARE GRADED

In accordance with the recently enacted state laws governing grades and standards of nursery stock, our trees are graded by caliper rather than by height. This insures the fruit grower a uniform planting when the trees are cut back and set in his new orchard. Caliper grades and corresponding relative heights are shown in this catalog in each price classification. Each tree or each bundle of trees shipped by the California Nur-

Planting SUGGESTIONS

FRUIT TREES

When to Plant. Fruit trees are usually dug in this state in December. They may be planted any time after digging until spring. January and February, however, are the best planting months, and the earlier trees are put in the ground, the better growth they will usually make the first year.

Treatment When Received. When trees are received from the nursery, unpack them at once, and unless they are to be immediately planted, heel them in by placing the roots in a trench and covering with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. **Do not permit the roots to dry out or freeze.**

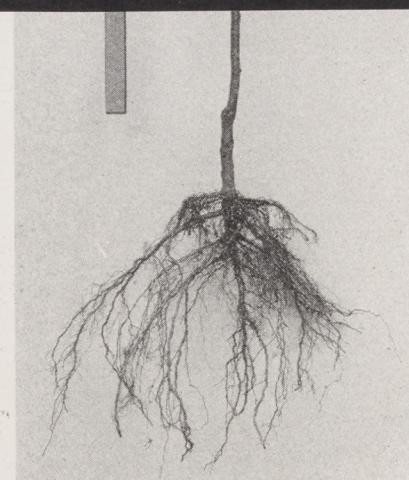
Planting the Tree. Dig large holes—at least six inches larger each way than necessary to accommodate the roots. Cut back the ends of roots slightly, and remove entirely any broken roots. **Don't plant too deep.** Leave the bud union showing just above the surface. Fill in with top soil, and firm it well about the roots. If possible, it is an excellent plan to water the tree when planting. After filling the hole about three-fourths full, pour in several gallons of water. When this has soaked away, finish shoveling in the soil, leveling up the ground

two or three, shortening them in. (See illustration.)

Developing the Tree. During May of the first season, select three or four young shoots, properly distributed around the trunk, and rub off all other growth. This will induce a maximum growth of the undisturbed branches. During the following winter, remove all growth of the preceding season except the three or four main branches or "leaders." Cut these back, removing from one-third to one-half their growth. During May of the second summer, encourage from one to two shoots coming from each of these main branches, and lightly pinch back other growth. The tree will thus be provided with from five to seven main limbs, and this number is ample. With some varieties, no further cutting back is desirable after these main limbs are formed. In such cases subsequent pruning consists merely of thinning out, where the growth is too thick. With other varieties, it is necessary to continue some cutting back, in order to induce proper branching, and to prevent a too upright growth. It should be kept in mind, however, that heavy pruning on young trees is not conducive to early bearing.

PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

| | | | |
|------------|------|------------|----|
| 6x 6 feet | 1210 | 22x22 feet | 90 |
| 8x 8 feet | 680 | 24x24 feet | 75 |
| 10x10 feet | 435 | 25x25 feet | 69 |
| 12x12 feet | 302 | 30x30 feet | 48 |
| 15x15 feet | 193 | 35x35 feet | 35 |
| 16x16 feet | 170 | 40x40 feet | 27 |
| 18x18 feet | 134 | 50x50 feet | 18 |
| 20x20 feet | 109 | 60x60 feet | 12 |



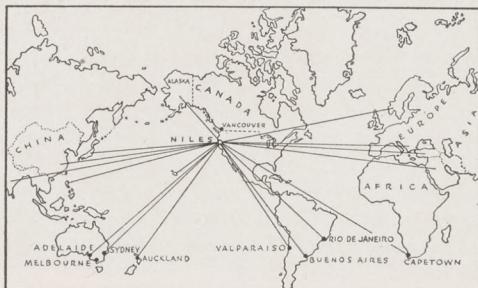
This is the peach tree in the picture at right, pruned for planting.



Trees dug at random from our Loomis growing grounds Sept. 15th, 1937. Left to right: peach on peach; apricot on apricot; almond on almond; prune on myrobalan.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

Serving Customers the World Over



In ever-increasing number, customers overseas and in Latin America look to our nursery organization for every garden, orchard and vineyard requirement. The resulting business requires the attention of experienced nurserymen well acquainted with the soil and climate conditions existing in various countries, who understand how to properly pack nursery products for distant shipments, who are experienced in routing and clearing this perishable merchandise through to the customer in first class condition. This is the work of our Export Department, located at our Main Office in Niles, California.

Each year, as the growing season in our fields draws to a close, the sturdy young trees and plants are assembled here. When your order reaches our Export Department the material you desire is selected from this stock, is carefully packed in strong cases, with just the right amount of damp moss or other suitable packing material to insure its delivery to you in excellent shape for planting.

Our location at Niles facilitates rapid transport of shipments to distant points. The ports of San Francisco and Oakland are a short distance away. Two

great continental rail lines pass our door. By air, rail or water your order shipped from Niles is soon on its way by a fast direct route.

Many years ago the founder of this business traveled abroad extensively, giving careful study to the problems of fruit culture in other parts of the world. Since that time, other representatives of our nursery have made frequent trips outside the United States for the same purpose. As this is written, Mr. George C. Roeding Jr., President, has just returned from a journey into Mexico, noting varieties best suited to conditions there.

Above all, the high standards set for products bearing our hallmark—"Roeding's Quality"—added to this broad experience gained through travel and study combine to offer customers located in other countries a complete, well-rounded, service. As evidence in support of this statement, we quote in part from a few of the many unsolicited letters customers have sent us:—

MEXICO—"I am glad to say your stock arrived in perfect condition. All the fruit trees are in full leaf and the raspberry canes in flower. I do feel that

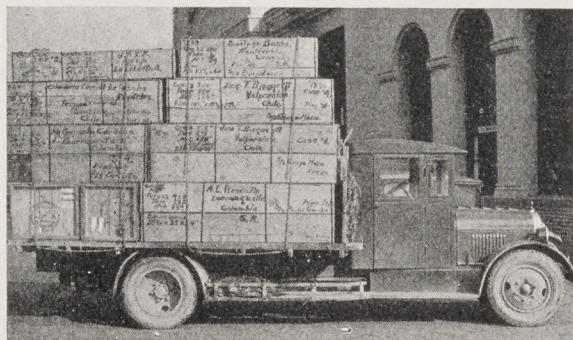
for the short time they have been planted, this speaks more than well for the quality."

PALESTINE—"You will be interested to know that although the shipment did not reach us until April 4 (shipped from San Francisco Jan. 29) the plants arrived in excellent condition."

COSTA RICA—"May I thank you for the parcel of fruit trees which I received in perfect condition. All the trees already have large buds, and roots were as fresh as the day they were dug."

Our shipping season at Niles usually starts about January 15 and continues to March 15 each year. Because so many orders are received throughout the year for shipment during this brief period it is necessary for us to make actual reservations of stock for export orders. For this reason we urge our friends in foreign countries to place definite orders as soon as selections have been made from this new catalog, as delayed orders may find our supply of some varieties exhausted.

Seagoing Fruit Trees! One of our trucks loaded with Export Shipments on the docks of San Francisco.



Certificate of Award granted to California Nursery Co. by Department of Agriculture, Republic of Mexico, on exhibit of "Roeding's Quality" Fruit Trees at Annual Agricultural Exposition.

"Roeding's Quality" Fruit Trees thrive in the highlands of Latin America.





Service entrance to the home of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Frates, Atherton, California.



Slender Birch Trees and a Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar repeat the features of the interesting roof line of the Frates home.

A shrub-bordered path beneath the oak tree invites further garden exploring.



Consult our LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION

• Now that proper understanding of the importance of garden and grounds is becoming general, the practice of consulting trained specialists in landscape development is rapidly increasing. No longer does the home satisfy as a self-contained design unit. Rather, the home and its surroundings combine to produce a single effect, good or bad as the case may be. Thus the work of our Landscape Organization takes its place beside that of the Building Architect, each contributing to the accomplishment of the desired final . . . and single . . . home effect.

LANDSCAPE PLAN IS ESSENTIAL

Gardens for new homes or those already in existence require planning before construction. The services of our Landscape Organization insures a design attuned to your individual requirements . . . in harmony with the architectural motif, and employing the best natural features of your grounds.

Equally important, experience results in substantial savings . . . by avoiding the use of impractical material, by planning properly to allow for economical maintenance, and by utilizing the vast reserve of our quality materials . . . the largest and most varied in the West. Charges are reasonable and cost information is supplied in definite form. Thus the owner knows what his investment will be, and from our plan, sketches and specifications he is able to make sure that the completed project will satisfy on every point.

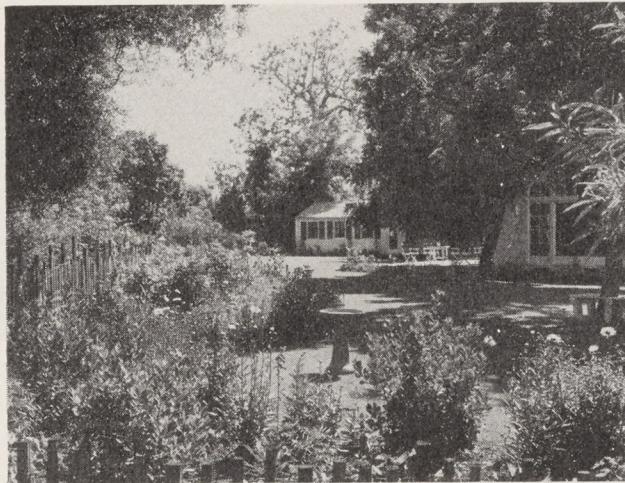
The men who comprise our Landscape Organization are specialists in this field, with thorough training and practical experience. Their full time is devoted to this work alone. They understand design, plant materials and construction . . . their services include installation of lawns, sprinkler systems, retaining walls, driveways and walks, pools, terraces . . . in fact, every phase of landscape construction.

A word about financing: Funds are available through FHA, not only for the purchase and planting of garden materials, but for grading, installing sprinkler systems, sidewalks . . . every part of the outdoor development.

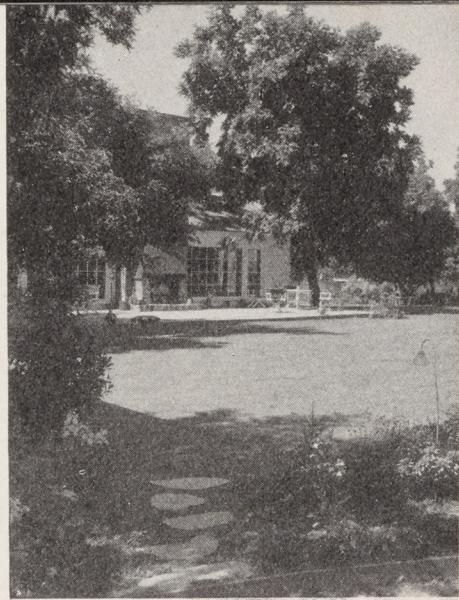
Our Landscape Organization will welcome a consultation . . . at your convenience and at your home or office. Telephone or write us.

From the oak-shaded terrace in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carlson, Piedmont, there is an unobstructed view of Oakland and San Francisco Bay.

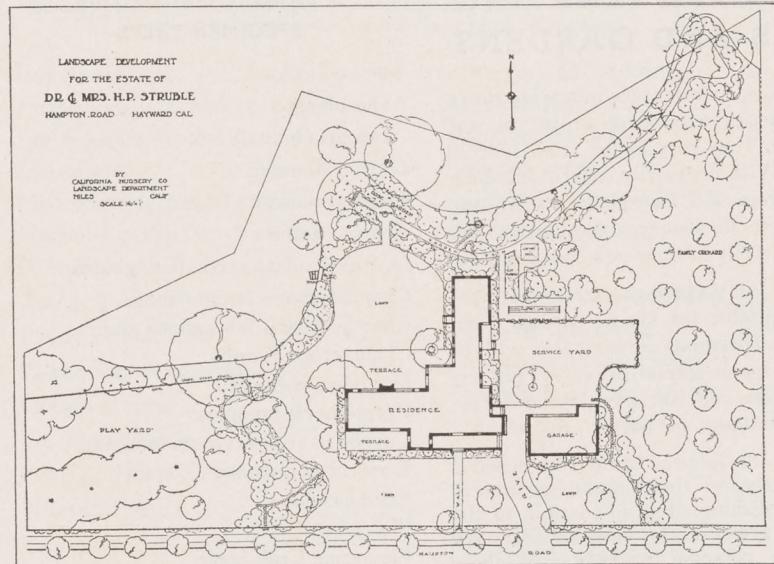




From the outdoor living room beneath large trees an open lawn spreads out to the border of flowering shrubs and perennials.



Sunshine and shadows provide an interesting pattern on the lawn of the Struble garden.

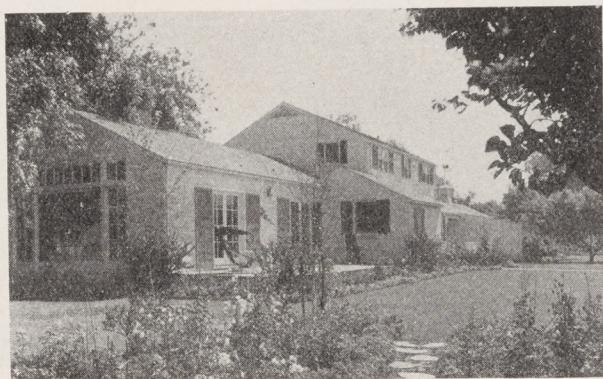


Plan of garden designed and constructed for Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Struble by the Landscape Organization of California Nursery Company.

When the garden for the residence of Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Struble was designed the owners specified that there should be wide lawns, an unobstructed view of the garden from every part of the house and an abundance of color throughout the year. To accomplish this end, planting was confined largely to wide borders of flowering and berried shrubs and provision was made for large beds of perennials, annuals and bulbs.

Garden interest has been supplied by paths leading through the shrubbery borders to the playground, wishing well and the rose garden. The long shrub-bordered pathway beneath the trees, leading from the rose garden to the rear of the property, offers the opportunity for a pleasant stroll and adds to the apparent size of the garden. By making the old trees already on the property an integral part of the design a garden was created in a few months that has all the beauty and dignity of a well established planting.

Residence of Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Struble, Hayward, California.





This picture shows appearance, before planting, of Fifth Street Plaza at the San Francisco approach to the Bay Bridge.



Large specimen trees from the California Nursery effect a pleasing transformation in the scene. Landscape construction by our Landscape Organization.

SPECIMEN TREES

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECTS IN THE PLANTING OF HOME GROUNDS, PARKS AND GARDENS

When a new home has been built it does not achieve its full measure of charm until a garden has grown up around it to unite it to its surroundings. The length of time required to produce this desirable effect will depend largely upon the size and kind of plant material used.

A good method, and one that will prove economical over a period of years, is to use some large specimen trees to give form, character and effect of permanence to the garden. When these trees are carefully chosen and well placed it is not necessary to use many of them. The remainder of the planting may be made up of smaller trees of real worth.

Specimen Incense Cedars (*Libocedrus deodora*). We can supply these and many similar types in large or small sizes.



Koster's Blue Spruce. It requires time and skill to produce symmetrical specimens of these trees.

A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR SPECIMEN TREES

- Abies concolor
- Abies pinsapo
- Araucaria bidwilli
- Cedrus atlantica
- Cedrus atlantica glauca
- Cedrus deodara
- Cedrus deodara verticillata glauca
- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi
- Chamaerops humilis
- Cordyline indivisa
- Cryptomeria japonica
- Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata
- Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)
- Erythrina edulis
- Flowering Peach
- Flowering Crab-apple
- Fruit Trees (in variety)



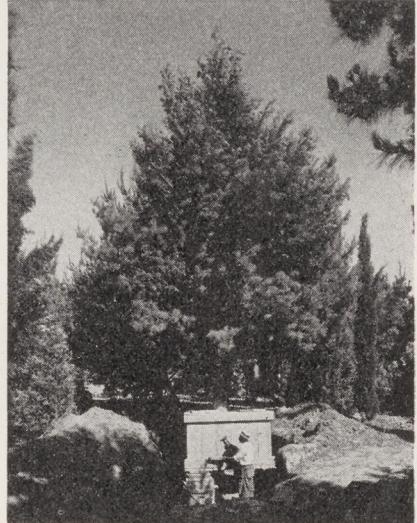
Boxed Specimen Monterey Pines. Trees of this size can be moved with entire safety and save the home owner many years of waiting.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> |
| <i>Juniperus pfitzeriana</i> | <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | <i>Pseudotsuga douglasii</i> |
| <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | <i>Sequoia gigantea</i> |
| <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> | <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> |
| Olive Trees | <i>Taxus baccata</i> |
| Orange Trees | <i>Taxus baccata elegantissima</i> |
| <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> | <i>Taxus baccata erecta</i> |
| <i>Picea pungens kosteriana</i> | <i>Taxus baccata fastigiata</i> |
| <i>Picea smithiana</i> | <i>Taxus baccata washingtoni</i> |
| <i>Pinus canariensis</i> | <i>Torryea californica</i> |
| <i>Pinus excelsa</i> | <i>Thuya plicata aurea</i> |
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | <i>Trachycarpus excelsa</i> |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> |
| <i>Pinus pinea</i> | <i>Ulmus scabra pendula</i> (Camperdown Elm) |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> |

Specimen Irish Yews. Because of their slow growth, large sizes of these slender, columnar trees are much in demand



Specimen Olive Tree. An air of sunny romance is imparted by the use of Olive trees in the garden.



Monterey Pine boxed for moving to the Oakland approach to the Bay Bridge (see below).



PALMS, Dracenas & Yuccas

the situation does not permit of the larger growing kinds.

COCOS

Cocos australis. (Pindo Palm) A short, stout palm with long, graceful, grey-green leaves; very hardy. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50; 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

CORDYLINE . . . Dracena

Cordyline indivisa. (Blue Dracena) Strong, slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CYCAS . . . Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. (Sago Palm) Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long, feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 8-in. pots, \$4.00; 6-in. pots, \$3.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasyliion glaucophyllum. Short, round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spikes. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 60c.

KENTIA

Kentia fosteriana. The best known palms for indoor growing. 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana) Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation and will not stand much frost. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 75c.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral.

Trachycarpus Excelsa



Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. (Canary Island Palm) The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for large grounds and avenue plantings. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. reclinata. Very graceful palm with slender trunk. Not quite as hardy as *P. canariensis*. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

SANSEVERIA

Sansevieria laurentii. A very beautiful and durable pot plant. Sends up almost straight leaves, two to three feet high and about two inches wide with slightly undulating margins. The centers of the leaves are silvery green beautifully marbled with dark green; edges of leaves are striped with yellow lightly mottled with green. Single plants rapidly increase into large clumps. 5-in. pots, \$2.00.

TRACHYCARPUS

Asiatic Fan Palm, known by the dense black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as Chamaerops, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leaf stalk. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

Specimen Palms, 7 to 15 feet, \$25.00 to \$150.00, according to size and conformation. Balled plants of the three varieties listed below are priced as follows: 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm) Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

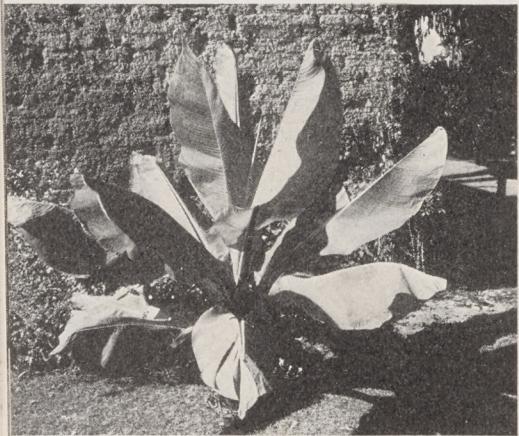
Washingtonia filifera. (California Fan Palm) Trunk attains four feet in diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

W. robusta. (Mexican Fan Palm) Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca) Leaves long and narrow; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

Y. whipplei. (Spanish Bayonet) Narrow, grass-like leaves with sharp spikes, some plants showing a decidedly glaucous tint. Very beautiful when in bloom as it produces great masses of white bell-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.



Musa Ensete

Gives a tropical appearance to the landscape

CHAMAEROPS

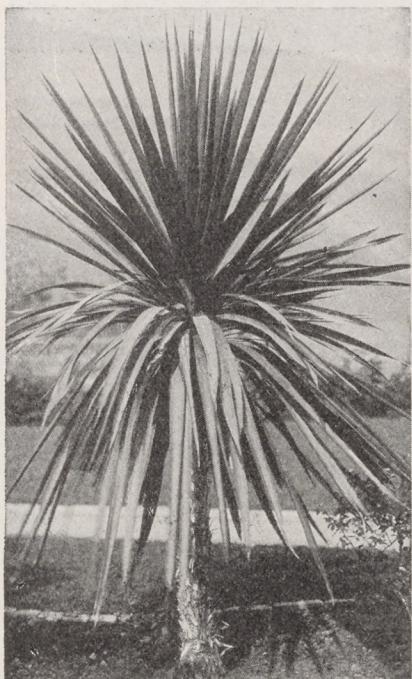
Chamaerops. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under *Trachycarpus*. The former have long spines on the leaf stalk. The latter have none. Extra large plants of any of the following three varieties vary in price from \$20.00 to \$150.00 according to the number of stems and conformation of the individual plants. Single stem plants, 5 to 6 ft., \$20.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$15.00, for the following varieties:

Chamaerops humilis. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Dwarf hardy species with fan-shaped leaves. Fine for lawns and as tub plants for porch decoration.

C. humilis argentea. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath.

C. humilis tomentosa. A handsome dwarf palm admirably adapted to indoor and porch decoration, and where

Dracena Indivisa



BAMBOOS and Grasses

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close-jointed at base and golden yellow in color. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material, especially useful for quick-growing screen. Balled clumps, \$1.75.

P. nevini. A hardy, somewhat dwarf bamboo which will withstand zero temperatures. Quite decorative and also useful for plant stakes. Balled clumps, \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. marliacea. (Wrinkled Bamboo) Remarkable for the zig-zag growth of the lower part of the canes and for their grooved and wrinkled surface. Very graceful with rich green foliage. Balled clumps, \$1.75.

P. quillioi. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes green at first, changing to yellow when ripe. Balled clumps or 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORTADERIA . . . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea. The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silver plumes. Effective when planted in clumps. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

C. Roi des Roses. Similar to above but plumes are rosy-lavender when first in bloom. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax. (New Zealand Flax) Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flowers orange borne on tall stalks. Widely used for Spanish-type plantings. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

P. tenax veitchianum. Foliage green with wide creamy-white stripes. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

LAWN GRASS SEED

One pound of seed will sow 100 to 200 square feet of lawn.

"Old Adobe" Lawn Mixture. Contains the most hardy grasses which will make a sod that will endure much trampling. This mixture also contains some white clover. 50c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$4.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Good grade, weighing 25 lbs. to the bushel. 40c per lb., 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Astoria Bent. Of creeping habit. \$1.25 per lb. (1 lb. will sow 500 to 700 sq. ft.)

White Dutch Clover. 60c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$5.00.

Prices on other types of lawn grasses given upon request.



Phyllostachys aurea



Phormium Tenax and Cortaderia
Much used in gardens of Spanish type homes

GLADIOLUS

| | 10 rate | 100 rate |
|--|---------|----------|
| APRICOT GLOW—Clear warm apricot. Early..... | \$.45 | \$ 4.00 |
| BAGDAD—Soft smoky old rose..... | .80 | 6.00 |
| BETTY NUTHALL—Orange-pink, yellow throat..... | .45 | 4.00 |
| COMMANDER KOEHL—Brilliant deep red..... | .80 | 6.00 |
| CORYPHEE—Clear soft pink..... | .50 | 4.50 |
| DR. F. E. BENNETT—Vivid bright scarlet..... | .45 | 4.00 |
| LOS ANGELES—Giant shrimp-pink | .45 | 4.00 |
| MAID OF ORLEANS—White with cream flush.... | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| MAMMOTH WHITE—Immense pure white..... | .65 | 5.50 |
| MINUET—Clear orchid lavender..... | .50 | 4.50 |
| MOTHER MACHREE—Light gray with flashes of pink..... | .80 | 6.00 |
| MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG—Wisteria blue..... | .50 | 4.50 |
| PFITZER'S TRIUMPH—Giant orange-red..... | .50 | 4.50 |
| PICARDY—Delicate apricot peach pink..... | .65 | 5.50 |
| PRIMROSE PRINCESS—Finest yellow. Amber shading | .45 | 4.00 |
| QUEEN HELEN II—Orange-pink. Yellow throat | .80 | 6.00 |

Prices of varieties named below are for large size bulbs. We pay postage on Gladiolus within 4th Zone.

| | 10 rate | 100 rate |
|---|---------|----------|
| RED PHIPPS—Orange-red | \$.80 | \$ 6.00 |
| SALBACH'S ORCHID—Large clear orchid-rose.... | .80 | 6.00 |
| SALBACH'S PINK—Clear geranium pink..... | .80 | 6.00 |
| SOUVENIR—Daffodil yellow primulinus..... | .45 | 4.00 |
| VIRGINIA—Bright red. Popular variety..... | .45 | 4.00 |
| WURTEMBERGIA—New red with cream throat. | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| SPECIAL MIXTURE—Fifteen beautiful colors..... | .45 | 4.00 |

GOLDEN GODDESS

Plant Patent 77

The best yellow gladiolus yet introduced. Tall, stately spikes with 8 to 12 golden-yellow blooms opening at one time. We offer only No. 1 grade bulbs. Each 35c; 10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$6.50.

Roeding's

CLIMBING and TRAILING PLANTS



Bignonia Violacea
Has orchid-like flowers, faintly perfumed



Bougainvillea Braziliensis
The most brilliant of all climbers



Clematis Ramona
A new, large flowered variety

• Vines contribute very much to the beauty of the garden. Use them to soften harsh angles, to frame lovely vistas, or to screen undesirable views. Since their flowers are produced in masses they are important factors in providing color.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper) Foliage large, divided into five parts; turns scarlet in autumn. Gal. cans, 60c each, 10 for \$5.00.

A. sempervirens (Cissus striata). (Tree-bine) Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Useful in rock gardens and around pools. Gal. cans, 60c each, 10 for \$5.00.

A. tricuspidata. (Boston Ivy) Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even to wood. Gal. cans, 60c each, 10 for \$5.00.

BIGNONIA . . . Trumpet Flower
Bignonia cherere (Phaedranthus buccinatorius). Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very beautiful. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. speciosa (B. violacea) (Clytostoma). (Painted Trumpet) Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on lobes and yellow inside tube; will grow in shaded location. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. tweediana (B. unguis-cati). (Cat's-claw) Foliage beautifully glossy; flow-

ers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. venusta (Pyrostegia). (Flaming Trumpet) Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and produced in brilliant masses. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines but rather tender. Blooms in winter. Gal. cans, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea brasiliensis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rosy-purple; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

B. Crimson Lake. More tender than B. brasiliensis. Flowers are brilliant rose-red. 5-gal. cans, \$3.50; gal. cans, 90c.

B. Mrs. Praetorius. A new variety with flowers of clear copper color. As hardy as Crimson Lake. 5-gal. cans, \$5.00; gal. cans, \$2.00.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white, sweetly-scented flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. henryi. Immense, single white blooms. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. jackmanni. Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in great profusion. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny lavender-pink; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. montana. Small, white flowers in April. Will grow in shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. montana rubens. Small, fragrant, pink flowers becoming darker pink when fully matured. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. paniculata. Produces myriads of small, creamy white flowers in September. A rampant climber. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. Ramona. Lovely lavender-blue; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

FICUS . . . Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). (Climbing Fig) Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Gal. cans, 50c.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Quart cans, 35c.

GELEMIUM

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Jessamine) Hardy, evergreen vine with attractive glossy foliage. The fragrant, yellow jasmine-like flowers open in late winter and early spring. Especially good in hot sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A beautiful winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violet-blue, pea-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Gal. cans, 75c.

HEDERA . . . Ivy

Hedera helix. (English Ivy) Large handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

H. helix caenwoodi. Has small, deeply cut leaves on a gracefully trailing vine. Daintier in appearance than *H. helix minima*. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. helix conglomerata. A dwarf type with small leaves in irregular bunches. One of the best for pot culture. 4-in. pots, 75c.

H. helix minima. (Small Leaf English Ivy) Leaves small, deeply cut; branches slender and graceful; a fine sort for covering walls or chimneys. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. helix variegata. (Variegated English Ivy) This popular silver-streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

H. maderensis. Has large, triangular leaves heavily variegated with silver, yellow and margined with pink. The most beautiful variety and very strong growing. Gal. cans, 60c.

JASMINUM . . . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. A half-climbing shrub, covered almost continuously with small, slightly fragrant flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine) Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and delightfully fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

J. humile (J. revolutum). (Italian Yellow Jasmine) Flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters, fragrant, very fine. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine) Deciduous vine; foliage small; flowers large, yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in spring as blossoms appear in great numbers before foliage is out. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. primulinum. (Double Yellow Jasmine) The most beautiful of all Jasmynes. Large flowers, usually double, of clear primrose yellow. Very rapid grower. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. stephanense. (Pink Jasmine) A new Jasmine with very fragrant, light pink flowers, more than an inch in diameter. Gal. cans, 75c.

RONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera belgica. (Woodbine) The old-fashioned, fragrant honeysuckle. Deciduous in winter but very showy when covered in spring with flowers in large clusters of mingled rose, pink and yellow. Large plants, bare root, 60c.

L. chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle) Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish-purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. gigantea superba. (Giant Honeysuckle) Fast growing variety with hairy, grey-green foliage becoming deciduous in regions of heavy frost. Large clusters of pale pink and yellow flowers with entrancing fragrance. Gal. cans, 60c.

L. hildebrandi. A new and remarkably beautiful variety. Orange color blossoms, very large, with a tube four to five inches long; fragrance very pronounced. Slightly tender, but hardy in most of San Francisco Bay region. 5-gal. cans, \$6.00; gal. cans, \$1.50.

L. implexa. A much branched, slender vine recently introduced from Northern Africa. Flowers lavender and pale yellow; foliage evergreen. Gal. cans, 75c.

L. japonica halliana. (Japanese Honeysuckle) Strong grower; foliage bright green, flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. sempervirens. (Trumpet Honeysuckle) Evergreen foliage, very showy orange red flowers. A native of our eastern states and quite hardy. Gal. cans, 60c.

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. (Chile Jasmine) Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers pure white, more than an inch across; has gardenia-like fragrance. Gal. cans, 60c.



Catalonian Jasmine
Jasminum grandiflorum

PASSIFLORA . . . Passion Flower

Passiflora manicata ignea. (Scarlet Passion Vine) The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. mollissima. (Pink Passion Vine) Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Tender. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. edulis. (Passion Fruit) Grown commercially in the warmer sections. Rapid growing vine with purple fruits the size of an egg. Fruits may be eaten fresh or used for jams and jellies. Gal. cans, 75c.

PILOSTEGIA

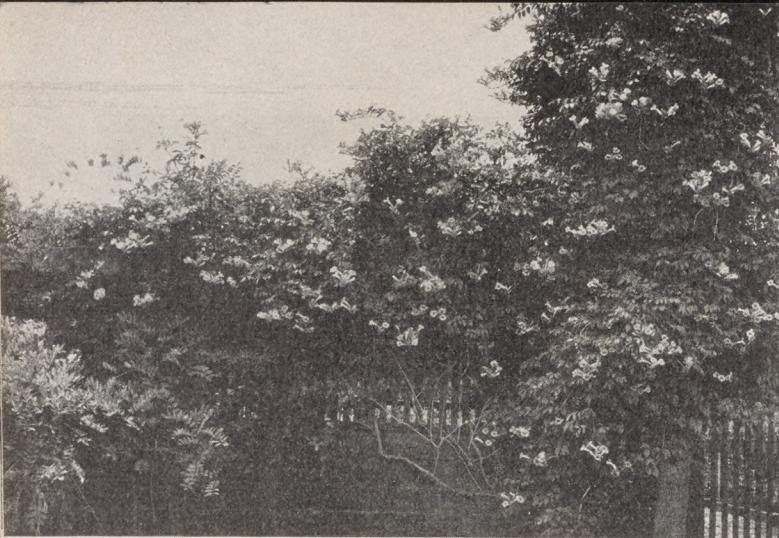
Pilosostegia viburnoides. An excellent, new evergreen climber for shady locations. Leaves thick and glossy like English Laurel; flowers white in large loose clusters in late summer. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

Double Yellow Jasmine
Jasminum primulinum



Confederate Jasmine
Rynchospermum





Tecoma Radicans
A Brilliant Fast-Growing Trumpet Flowered Climber

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. (Cape Plumbago) Flowers azure blue, produced in profusion from spring until heavy frosts. Growth is rapid but plants require support to climb. Gal. cans, 50c.

POLYGANUM

Polygonum cuthberti (Silver Lace Vine) Hardy, rapid growing climber covered with lacy, creamy white panicles of bloom all summer. Will cheerfully endure drought and neglect. Bare root, 75c.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Rhynchospermum jasminoides. (Star Jasmine) Star shaped white flowers in clusters; exquisitely fragrant. Foliage thick and glossy. Hardy in most sections of California. 5-gal. cans, \$3.75; gal. cans, 85c.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. (Potato Vine) Well known evergreen climber; almost continuously in bloom. Flowers white, in large clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. (Australian Blue-bell) Low climber; foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant, deep blue and bell-shaped. A very striking little climber. Gal. cans, 60c.

White Japanese Wisteria
Wisteria floribunda alba



T. radicans (Campsis radicans). (Common Trumpet Vine) Deciduous climber, growing very rapidly and clinging to walls; flowers large and orange yellow. Gal. cans, 60c.

T. radicans aurea. (Golden Trumpet Vine) A hardy, deciduous climber; grows rapidly and produces, in August and September, a profusion of large, clear golden-yellow flowers. Gal. cans, 75c.

VINCA

Vinca major. (Big Leaf Periwinkle) Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shaded situations, also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. minor. (Small Leaf Periwinkle) Has much smaller leaf than the type. Makes an excellent ground cover and will endure much neglect. Qt. cans, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

STREPTOSOLON

Streptosolon jamesoni. Habit of growth similar to Heliotrope but produces great masses of tubular flowers, brilliant orange and yellow. About as hardy as Lantana. 5-in. pots, 50c.

TECOMA

Tecoma australis (Pandorea australis). Strong and rapid grower. Foliage dark, glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring; color, creamy-white with dark spot inside. Gal. cans, 75c.

T. capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle) Shrub by climber; foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange-red; blooms in late summer and autumn. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 75c.

T. jasminoides (Pandorea jasminoides). Foliage dark green; flowers large, pale pink with rosy-pink throats, borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 75c.

T. mackeni (Pandorea ricasoliana). The most beautiful of this brilliant family of climbers. Flowers large and a lovely shade of soft lavender-pink with darker veins. Blooms in September and October. Gal. cans, 75c.



Tecoma jasminoides

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. (Chinese Wisteria) Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long, very fragrant. Bare root, \$1.75; 5-gal. cans, \$2.25.

W. floribunda alba. (White Japanese Wisteria) Very long racemes of beautiful white, fragrant flowers. A late blooming variety. Bare root, \$1.75.

W. floribunda rosea. (Pink Japanese Wisteria) Flowers rose-colored, suffused shell-pink. A very beautiful and rare variety. Bare root, \$1.75.

W. floribunda Royal Purple. New. The darkest wisteria yet introduced. Long, fragrant clusters of really purple blooms. Bare root, 2 yr. plants, \$2.50.

STANDARD WISTERIAS

Standard Wisterias are grown to a strong, single stem with a well developed head which permits their use in small gardens. When in full bloom the mass of drooping flowers is most effective. Cut back new growth to maintain compact plants. We can supply well grown specimens, 4 to 5 ft. high in assorted types at \$7.50 each.

HOW TO GROW ROSES

Many books have been written on this subject but each gardener must modify general instructions according to conditions existing in his own garden. The basic rules, however, are the same for most localities.

PREPARATION OF SOIL. Good roses can sometimes be raised from bushes carelessly planted but to obtain the largest and finest blooms and the longest season of bloom, **proper preparation of the soil is essential.** Soil should be prepared a month or two before the roses are to be planted. Dig soil to a depth of two feet. If drainage is poor, put six inches of sharp sand, fine gravel or cinders at the bottom of the bed. This will serve to carry away excess moisture. On top of this drainage material put six inches to one foot of a soil mixture consisting of equal parts of well-rotted cow manure and good loam soil. If cow manure is not available, use some other decomposed vegetable matter. Fill the bed to the level of the surrounding area with a mixture of good loam and 10 per cent well-rotted manure.

The reason for putting the richest food just out of reach of the newly planted bushes is that a transplanted rosebush is much like a patient who has just undergone a serious operation. It should be on a light diet at first but as it recovers and starts growth, it will send roots down to the food stored below.

PLANTING. When your rosebushes are received from the nursery, unpack them carefully. Cut away any dead or bruised roots or branches. If they are slightly dried out put them in a bucket of water overnight before planting. When you are planting, put the roses in a bucket of water and take them out only as you are ready to put them in the soil. Do not expose them to drying winds.

Dig the hole large enough to more than accommodate the roots without cramping them. Mound up the soil slightly in the bottom of the hole so the bush will set firmly on the earth with the roots slanting downward and outward. Fill in the earth about two-thirds of the way tramping it down firmly, then pour in 5 or 10 gallons of water which will complete the process of bringing the soil into contact with the roots at all points and eliminate any air pockets. When the water has soaked away, fill in with soil to the top of the hole but do not tramp. In a day or two, when the soil is settled fill in with more soil if necessary to level the bed. The rosebush should have been set deeply enough so that the bud union will be just flush with the levelled surface of the soil. By bud union is meant the point on the main trunk where the root stock has united with the cultivated variety which forms the top of the rosebush. This point is usually a couple of inches below the first main branches and is indicated by a slight swelling or "Collar." When roses are budded on properly prepared root stocks there are seldom any underground sprouts or "suckers" coming from the root stock. If any growth should start, however, from below the bud union it should be cut off cleanly close up to the root since this wild growth would produce worthless flowers and soon rob the top part of the plant of its needed nourishment.

WATERING. During periods when the natural rainfall is not sufficient to keep the ground moist, roses should be given a thorough soaking at least once a week. In hot, dry weather more frequent watering may be necessary. The best method of watering is by means of trenches around the plants into which water may run slowly so that it will soak deeply

into the soil. Shallow watering or light overhead sprinkling is harmful since it encourages growth of surface roots which dry out too quickly. Overhead sprinkling also is likely to start mildew and blackspot trouble.

Within a day or two after each irrigation, the surface of the soil should be stirred to avoid baking or cracking. Maintaining a loose mulch of surface soil will retard evaporation and conserve moisture. Where the soil is stiff and hard, it is advisable to supply a mulch of peat moss or decayed vegetable matter. A mulch of this kind should be stirred occasionally to prevent its packing and becoming impervious to water.

FERTILIZATION. A good mulching of fairly fresh cow manure while the roses are dormant is most beneficial. Light applications of this fertilizer can be made at any season but always apply it while the soil is wet and give a thorough irrigation immediately afterward. We recommend GAVIOTA as a good commercial fertilizer for roses. An application according to directions when buds are half grown will materially improve the size and color of the flowers.

PRUNING. Proper pruning of roses can only be learned by actual experience. No set rule can be followed; each variety, in fact, each bush must be pruned according to its individual needs. Most gardeners fail to prune enough. Heavy pruning produces larger blooms. The idea in pruning is to encourage vigorous new growth and to remove weak and worthless branches. Roses should be pruned back to six or eight inches when planted. At the end of the first growing season each of these main branches should have one or two new branches. Cut these new branches back to about six inches; removing any weak growth and also any branches that crowd or grow in to the center of the bush. Always keep the centers open to allow as much light as possible to enter the plant. A properly pruned mature bush will have somewhat the appearance of a deer's antlers. All growth starting from below the bud union should be removed.

December 15 to March 1 is the best season for dormant pruning. A light pruning may be given in summer when weak and interfering branches should be removed and the bushes cut back slightly. Extra heavy soft growth should be pinched back as such "sucker growth" will rob the rest of the plant of food and produce a poorly balanced plant.

With climbers the framework branches should be trimmed to three or four and these trained up against the wall or trellis fanwise. The first two seasons these should be cut back at least one-third. Most climbers are benefited by a fairly heavy pruning every three or four years.

PESTS. In the early spring, **before mildew and blackspot are apparent**, control them by dusting plants every week or ten days with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. In cool climates spraying with Volck Oil or a similar oil emulsion used according to the manufacturer's directions will be found effective in controlling mildew. Bordelo, a new fungicide, used alone or in combination with Nursery Volck has also been found most effective in controlling mildew. In changing from sulphur to oil sprays or vice versa, allow an interval of three or four weeks to intervene as a combination of the two control methods may result in burned foliage. To control plant lice or aphis, spray with a pyrethrum or nicotine spray as often as may be necessary to eradicate the infestation.





Rochefort

"Roeding's Quality" rosebushes are No. 1 Grade, large, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as "Old Adobe" Dozen, Golden Gate Collection, etc., and patented roses) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.



Signora

THE WORLD'S NEWEST ROSES

In all the history of the rose there have never before been offered so many new varieties. The American Rose Annual listed 204 new roses in 1936 and 212 in 1937. The average quality of the new roses improves each year and practically all those listed by us have passed rigid tests for performance.

We present a list of those which have given the best results in our own gardens at Niles with confidence that our customers too will find pleasure in the exquisite form and glowing colors of these newest roses.

Angels Mateu. (1934) Plant Patent 174. Winner of Bagatelle Gold Medal in 1934. Varies from orange-old rose to rich salmon-coral. Glorious, big, double blooms of attractive form on a sturdy bush with mildew resistant foliage. Ranks with Mrs. Sam McGredy and Hinrich Gaede in beauty and dependability. \$1.50.

Anne Poulsen. (1935) Plant Patent 182. A new type of large-flowered Polyantha with semi-double, scarlet-crimson, scented flowers in big sprays. Robust and free blooming. An excellent variety for mass color effect, low hedges or borders. \$1.00.

Black Knight. (1934) Plant Patent 159. Flowers as dark as Chateau de Clos Vougeot but borne on a vigorous, healthy plant. The best black-red rose so far. Good form and fair fragrance. \$1.00.

Eclipse. (1935) Plant Patent 172. In the open field in hot July weather it produces buds of almost greenhouse perfection. Open flowers somewhat lacking in petalage. Color is a good medium yellow midway between Joanna Hill and Claudius Pernet. For cutting in the bud stage it is exceptionally fine. A good grower and a free bloomer. \$1.50.

Feu Pernet-Ducher. (1935) Plant Patent 103. Creamy buds marked with carmine; open flowers light yellow in spring and summer, golden yellow in autumn. Fully double, strong growing; at its best in late autumn. \$1.00.

Gloaming. (1934) Plant Patent 137. Exquisite, long buds of pink overlaid with salmon, produced on long, strong stems. Open blooms are somewhat like Los Angeles. An excellent variety for cutting in the bud stage. \$1.25.

Golden Main. (1933) Plant Patent 254. Original name was Golden Mainz. Clear, glistening, dandelion yellow. Blooms are medium large with many narrow petals, giving the bloom a rounded peony form. A fine summer bloomer that produces masses of color. Foliage shiny and holly-like. \$1.50.

Jean Cote. (1936) Plant Patent applied for. The introducer describes it as having large, ovoid buds of deep brownish orange; mammoth blooms, full to the centers. Color of open bloom solid orange, almost brown. Flowers come singly and continuously on good stems; fruity fragrance. Plants of medium height and branching; large glossy foliage. \$2.00.

Katherine Pechtold. (1934) Has beautifully formed slender buds on long stems. Color is orange with terra-cotta shading. One of the most brilliant roses in its color range and a fine variety for cutting. 75c.

Lucia Zuloaga. (1932) A semi-double flower of intense, lacquer red; darker and more brilliant than Cuba. Clean healthy foliage and a very free bloomer. Better for garden display than for cutting. 75c.

Luis Brinas. (1932) Plant Patent 102. Orange-copper buds opening to fully double flowers of dark salmon flushed with gold. A most attractive new rose that blooms freely all summer. A sturdy grower. \$1.00.

Matador. (1935) Plant Patent 170. Large, full, well-formed crimson roses with dark, silky sheen on the reverse; fragrant. A valuable addition to the small list of really good red roses. (See color plate on page 42.) \$1.25.

McGredy's Triumph. (1934) Plant Patent 190. Large, ovoid buds, cerise overshadowed with orange; cup-shaped blooms of cerise pink overlaid with amber. Plants are strong growing and bloom freely in summer. (See color plate on page 41.) \$1.50.

McGredy's Yellow. (1933) Large, buttercup-yellow buds of good form opening to fairly double blooms of light yellow. We like this rose for its clear, clean color and healthy foliage. \$1.00.

Mme. Cochet-Cochet. (1934) Plant Patent 129. Won the gold medal at Bagatelle in 1932. Has all the good qualities and none of the weaknesses of Los Angeles. The lovely salmon-pink buds are borne on good, strong stems. We consider it one of the finest new roses. \$1.00.

Mme. Joseph Perraud. (1934) The most beautiful rose in our gardens this year; the perfection of form and texture is outstanding. Big, long pointed buds of rose and buff open to fairly double blooms of shell pink and soft buff. The color varies, at times being really salmon pink and at others orange and buff. \$1.25.

Nellie E. Hillock. (1934) Plant Patent 185. A pink Golden Dawn that deserves to rank with the best of the new roses. Produces large numbers of shapely salmon-pink buds that open into fully double blooms of fine form and color. Just right for cutting in the bud stage. Bush is sturdy with exceptionally healthy foliage. \$1.00.

Oswald Sieper. (1933) Pale cream buds of fine form opening to fully double creamy-white flowers with tea fragrance. Bush grows well with nice, clean foliage. 75c.

Picture. (1932) A rose of medium size but exquisite form. Every bloom is a "picture." Color is rich pink with salmon undertone. Clean, healthy foliage on sturdy plants that produce an abundance of bloom. \$1.00.

Rochefort. (1935) Plant Patent 191. A very double rose resulting from a cross between two of our best modern roses, Mrs. P. S. Dupont and Chas. P. Kilham. Buds are ovoid, but of pleasing form. Color is rich and warm, a blend of terra cotta and orange. Has an abundance of healthy, dark green foliage. \$1.50.

Rome Glory. (1937) Patent applied for. A cross between Sensation and Dame Edith Helen. Its introducers state it has the form of Dame Edith Helen with the color being crimson-red in the buds. Flowers are fragrant and are very long lasting when cut. \$2.00.

Rouge Mallerin. (1934) Petals like scarlet velvet, the most vivid red rose in our collection. Color does not fade or blue even in brilliant sunshine. Nicely formed buds of medium size opening to fully double blooms. A strong, vigorous plant with plenty of good foliage. \$1.25.

Signora. (1935) Plant Patent 201. This new Italian rose has remarkable vigor and is apparently a heavy summer bloomer. Growth is as strong as that of President Hoover but more compact. Color is hard to describe—almost orange-cerise with darker veining, a wide zone of gold with a pink flush at base of each petal. Holds promise of becoming a standard variety. \$1.50.

Texas Centennial. (1935) Plant Patent 162. To date this is the best of the many red sports of President Hoover. Has all of Hoover's good points and coloring of even dark rose, almost red, with a hint of golden glow. Exceptionally fine for cutting. \$1.00.



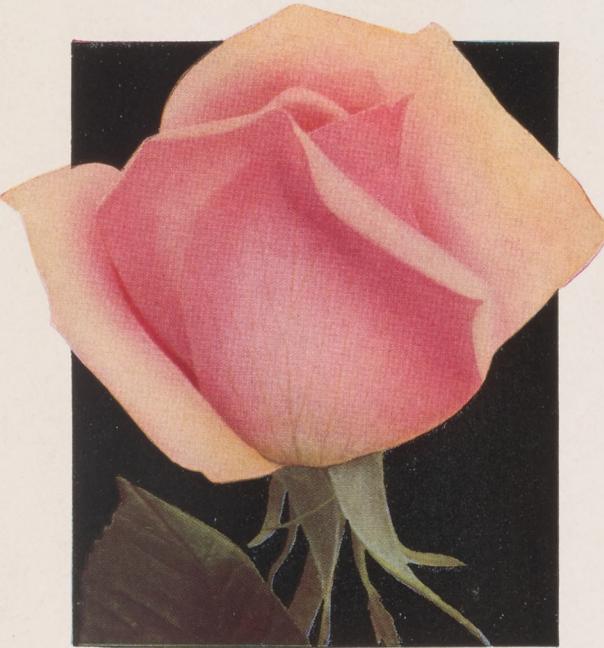
© 1935

PLANT PATENT
NO. 172

Eclipse

Gloaming

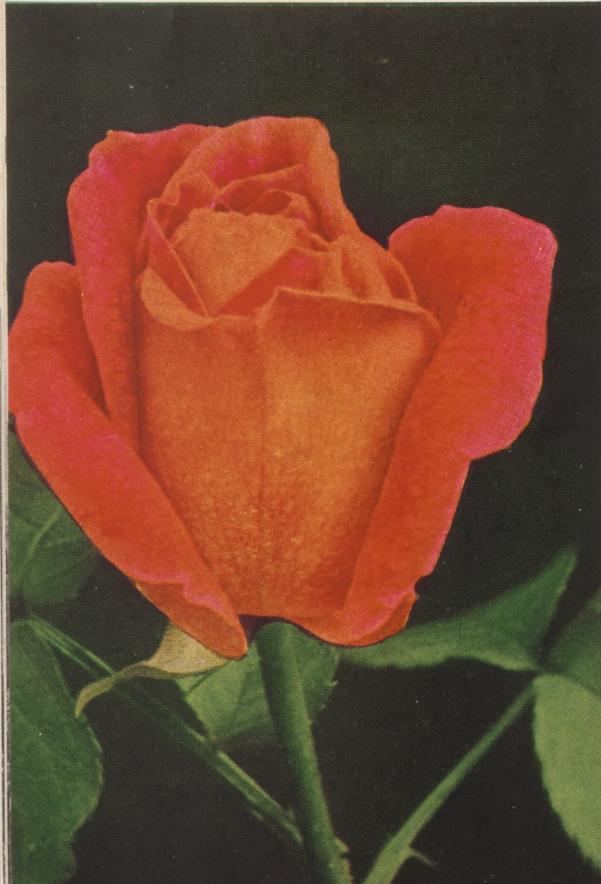




Warrawee

Every "Roeding's Quality" rose grown in our own growing grounds is given individual attention. Ample space is provided between bushes to properly develop the branches and root system. Rootstocks used are those best suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Roses are dug when thoroughly ripened to assure a quick, healthy start in your garden. Rigid inspection precedes grading and packing. Your investment is protected by our 73-year record for reliability.

Hinrich Gaede



Victoria Harrington. (1931) A Captain Thomas production that is just coming into prominence. As vivid red as K. of K. but much more double. Blooms freely and is extra good in late autumn. Stems are thin and wiry supporting the blooms capably. We expect this rose to become very popular. \$1.00.

Warrawee. (1934) Plant Patent 140. Long-pointed, salmon-pink buds opening to fairly large flowers of exquisite shell-pink with a slightly darker reverse. There are about 25 petals and the open flower is much like Mme. Butterfly. Clove-like fragrance. \$1.00.

Yosemite. (1933) Plant Patent 109. We like this little rose very much as it blooms cheerfully throughout the season. Buds are beautifully formed, coppery-orange in color, opening to fully double blooms of orange-scarlet. Foliage is very healthy. (See color plate on page 43.) \$1.00.

THE GOLDEN GATE COLLECTION

The gorgeous coloring of the roses in this collection will light up your garden like a sunset over the Golden Gate. We have selected these three roses for the following qualities: (1) Strong growth; (2) Cutting value; (3) Colorful garden effect; (4) Free blooming habit; (5) Health and vigor. They will give splendid results in practically any garden.

Duquesa de Penaranda. (1931) Whether in bud or fully opened flower, this rose is gloriously beautiful. The slender, shapely buds are brilliant orange and open to fully double blooms of golden peach and salmon shades. A very vigorous grower with glossy, disease resistant foliage. \$1.00.

Hinrich Gaede. (1931) The most popular new rose on the market today, giving satisfaction wherever it has been grown. Color is more brilliant than our illustration shows. The big, shapely buds which are borne singly on very long, strong stems are rust-red. Open blooms are fully double, rosy-copper in color with brilliant orange tones and dark veining on the outer petals. Few roses bloom so freely—no sooner is one crop of buds opened than a new one is started. Foliage is dark green and very resistant to mildew. \$1.00.

Southport. (1934) One of the finest red roses introduced in recent years. Buds are nicely formed and open flowers are sufficiently double. Color is bright red with a hint of gold at the heart of the bloom. Pleasing though not strong perfume. Plant is vigorous and easy to grow. We recommend Southport to those wanting a good red rose for cutting. \$1.00.

SPECIAL PRICE ON GOLDEN GATE COLLECTION AS A GROUP \$2.50

Plus 8c State Sales Tax

Regular Price (if purchased separately) \$3.00

"OLD ADOBE" DOZEN

New roses are added to our list each year. Some of them become standard varieties after a few years and some drop out to make room for other new ones. Those that retain their popularity under the stress of such competition are "real roses." It is from such "tried and true" varieties that we selected the roses for "OLD ADOBE" Dozen.

This is our greatest rose bargain this year. All bushes are our number one grade, two-year-old budded plants; the best that money can buy.

Chas. P. Kilham. (1926) Buds are unusually long and slender with high-pointed centers. As the orange-red buds slowly open they disclose shades of oriental red and rosy orange. When open the blooms are fully double with long, slightly quilled petals of dark coppery rose. 60c.

Condessa de Sastago. (1933) The brilliant colors of this new rose from sunny Spain will win your admiration. Inside of petals rosy-red, reverse golden-yellow. It likes heat, doing its best in midsummer. Growth of plant much like Margaret McGredy. 75c.

Duchess of Montrose. (1929) The buds of this attractive red rose are exquisitely modelled and of a rich glowing crimson. The open flowers are moderately double and quite large. Delicious apple-like fragrance. 60c.

Duchess of Athol. (1928) The coloring of this rose when open is like that of a beautifully ripened peach. The large, ovoid buds are bronzy orange; the thick-petaled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark, bronzy green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. 60c.

E. G. Hill. (1929) This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. 60c.

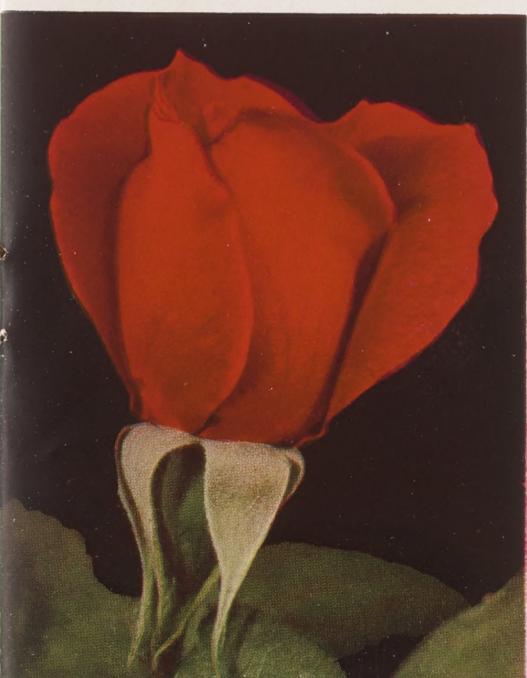
Federico Casas. (1929) This gorgeous, new rose is admired by all who visit our test gardens. It is best described as be-

ing large, darker and stronger growing than Talisman. It will be a permanent addition to the list of worthwhile roses. 75c.

Lady Forteviot. (1928) Form similar to Angele Pernet but color is more golden. Foliage dark and glossy; bush grows well and produces a generous amount of flowers; resistant to mildew. 60c.

Mari Dot. (1927) This rose challenges attention by its remarkable vigor and beauty. Bushes in our test garden are almost constantly in bloom from April to November regardless of weather conditions. Growth is extremely vigorous; the whole plant being well covered with glossy, holly-like foliage. Buds are reddish salmon opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon pink overlaid with a coppery sheen. 60c.

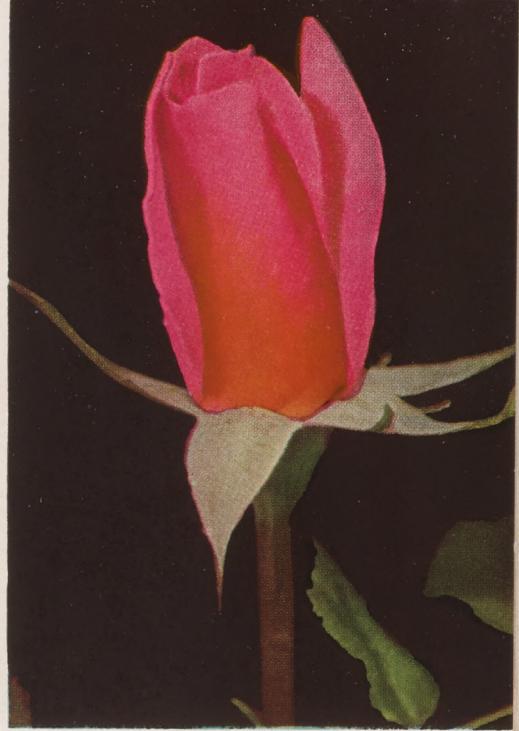
E. G. Hill



McGredy's Ivory. (1929) The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. It stays in the full bud stage for several days, the thick petals opening very slowly though it does not fall. Color is a warm ivory that is most attractive. 75c.

Mrs. P. S. Dupont. (1929) Everyone likes this variety for its cheerful profusion of bloom. It is an extremely easy variety to grow, the dark green, glossy foliage being almost immune to mildew. In color it is a dark orange-yellow. Buds are small but beautifully formed; practically always in bloom. 60c.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. (1929) This lovely rose has attained its popularity solely on its merits. For elegant, shapely buds it cannot be surpassed; practically every flower is perfect. Buds are produced singly on strong, slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to



Chas. P. Kilham

warm pink with golden suffusion as flowers age. The clear bronze color of the new foliage gives the plants unusual beauty in early spring before the appearance of flowers. 75c.

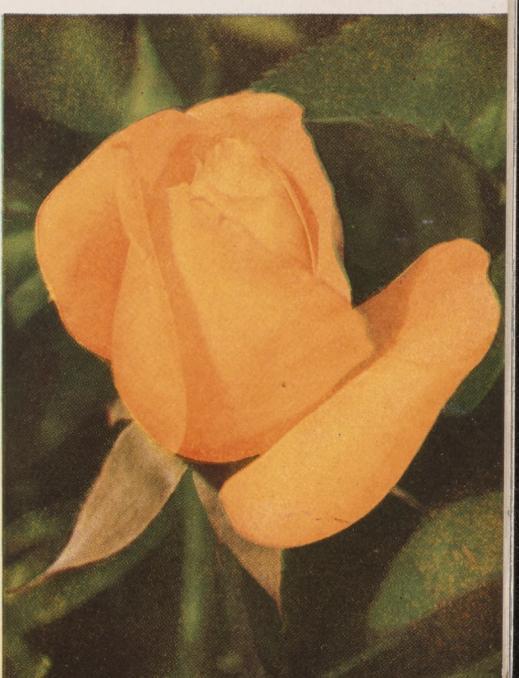
Sister Therese. (1930) Vigorous growth and profuse bloom distinguish this new yellow rose. Because of its height it is excellent for background planting. Buds are borne on extra long stems; they are golden yellow, sometimes streaked with red on the outer petals. Open flowers change to creamy yellow. 75c.

Special price on "Old Adobe" Dozen
as a group \$6.50

Plus 20c State Sales Tax.

Regular price (if purchased separately) \$7.95

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont





Angels Mateu



Catalonia

GENERAL LIST OF "ROEDING'S QUALITY" BUSH ROSES

TEAS, HYBRID TEAS, HYBRID PERPETUALS AND POLYANTHAS
(Varieties of recent introduction are marked * and date of introduction given)

***Alezane.** (1934) Striking and unusual colors; chestnut-red in bud with open blooms of golden brown paling to coppery-salmon. Flowers are quite double, of medium size and borne in generous number on a vigorous plant. Patented. \$1.25.

Anne Poulsen



Angèle Pernet. (1924) None of the most recently introduced roses can equal Angele in intensity of coloring. Buds are deep, flaming orange, opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant reddish apricot. Petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 60c.

***Angels Mateu.** (1934) Salmon-coral. Described on page 34. Patented. \$1.50.

***Anne Poulsen.** (1935) Scarlet-crimson. Described on page 34. Patented. \$1.00.

Austrian Copper. Briar. Plant this brilliant old favorite among shrubbery where it will not be disturbed. Prune lightly or not at all except for removal of very old, weak branches. Single blooms, petals orange-red on inside, yellow on reverse. Occasional flowers are entirely yellow. 60c.

***Autumn.** (1928) As the name suggests, this rose is of mingled shades of burnt orange and red. Somewhat like President Herbert Hoover but smaller, darker and more double. Rather susceptible to mildew if neglected. 60c.

***Black Knight.** (1934) Dark velvet red. Described on page 34. Patented. \$1.00.

***Caledonia.** (1928) This is the best pure white rose of recent years. Buds are extra long and open very slowly. Sometimes inclined to ball but exquisitely lovely when well grown. 60c.

***Catalonia.** (1933) Buds deep rich carmine stained with orange; open blooms fully double. Bush of robust, rather spreading growth and almost

continuously in bloom. A great rose to provide vivid coloring in the garden. \$1.00.

***Catherine Kordes.** (1930) A large rose of beautiful form. Flowers are fairly double; color is brilliant crimson scarlet. 60c.

Cecil. Very large, single flowers of clear, golden yellow. Combines beautifully with other garden flowers. Resistant to mildew and almost constantly in bloom. Ranks with Isobel and Irish Elegance in desirability. 60c.

Cecile Brunner. The best known and most popular baby rose for garden purposes. Small, long-pointed buds with daintily reflexed petals; flowers double, bright pink with touch of gold at base of petals; slightly fragrant. Borne in large, loose clusters on long, strong stems. A continuous bloomer. 60c.

Chas. P. Kilham. Coppery-pink. Described on page 37. 60c.

***Comtesse Vandal.** (1932) This new European rose is the sensation of the year, having taken five European Gold Medals. The long pointed buds are of coral and salmon suffused with gold. Patented. \$1.00.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

***Condesa de Sastago.** (1933) Rose red with gold reverse. Described on page 38. 75c.

Cuba. Brilliant orange-scarlet buds of great length which open to large, almost single flowers of vermillion and orange. A gorgeous bedding rose. 60c.

"Daily Mail." (See Mme. Edouard Herriot) 60c.

Dainty Bess. Single pink. Described on page 46. 60c.

Dame Edith Helen. (1926) Wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, perfectly formed blooms. The color is an even shade of brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Best results are obtained from this rose if it is pruned lightly into a tall bush. 60c.

***Dazla.** (1930) Brownish-orange changing to orange-scarlet. Semi-single bedding variety of striking brilliance. 60c.

***Director Rubio.** (1928) This rose is "different." The large, thick petals are interspersed with short curled ones which give the flower a peony-like form. The color is warm, rich pink in the open bloom and dark carmine in the bud. Flowers are borne on strong stiff stems. 60c.

Duchess of Athol. (1928) The coloring of this rose when open is like that of a beautifully ripened peach. The large, globular buds are bronzy orange; the thick-petaled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark bronzy green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. 60c.

***Duchess of Montrose.** (1929) Dark red. Described on page 37. 60c.

***Duquesa de Pencaranda.** (1931) Golden peach. Described on page 36. \$1.00.

***Eclipse.** (1935) Clear yellow. Described on page 34. Patented. \$1.50.

E. G. Hill (1929) This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. 60c.

Etoile de Hollande. (1919) A brilliant red rose with beautiful oval buds which open to glorious, large blooms that hold their color in strong sunlight, never showing bluish tints. More resistant to mildew than other red roses. 60c.

***Eulalia.** (1933) Immense buds opening into large flowers of a lovely shade of medium pink with lighter shading toward base of petals. 75c.

Federico Casas. (1929) This gorgeous, new rose was admired by all who visited our test gardens. It is best described as being larger, darker and stronger growing than Talisman. It will be a permanent addition to the list of worthwhile roses. 75c.

Feu Joseph Looymans. (1922) Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot-colored buds and also for

AN INVITATION

In this book we try to describe for you 142 varieties of roses, but we know that words cannot adequately picture so many roses. Therefore, we have planted in our test garden 250 varieties, both new and old, growing and blooming under average California garden conditions. April and May, just after our Spring Bulb Show, are the best rose months with us but rose lovers will find our garden interesting from April to November. You are invited to visit our Rose Garden at any time to make your selection of new varieties from roses actually in bloom.

its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew. 60c.

***Feu Pernet-Ducher.** (1935) Light yellow. Described on page 34. Patented. \$1.00.

F. K. Druschki. Outer petals of buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure white, large and moderately full. Flowers are produced on long vigorous canes. Foliage abundant but rough in texture. An old favorite because of its hardiness and vigorous growth. 60c.

General MacArthur. Bright scarlet, large and full, very sweet scented; buds usually borne on long, stout stems with beautiful foliage. An ideal rose for cutting. 60c.

***Gloaming.** (1934) Salmon-pink. Described on page 34. Patented. \$1.25.

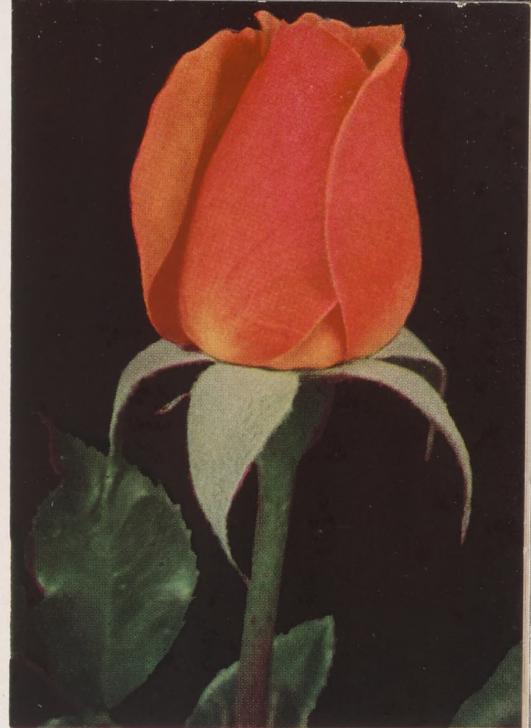
***Golden Dawn.** (1929) Sunflower-yellow buds tipped and streaked with crimson. The fully double blooms of Marechal Niel yellow are sometimes lightly marked with pink on the outer petals and are borne erect on strong stems. The best pale yellow rose for California gardens. 60c.

***Golden Moss.** (1932) Fat pinkish buds opening to buff flowers with a pinkish tinge gradually fading to creamy-yellow; fully double; fragrant. Tall growing and can be used as a pillar rose. 60c.

Golden Emblem. (1917) Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. By far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. 60c.

Golden Main. (1933) Dandelion yellow. Described on page 34. Patented. \$1.50.

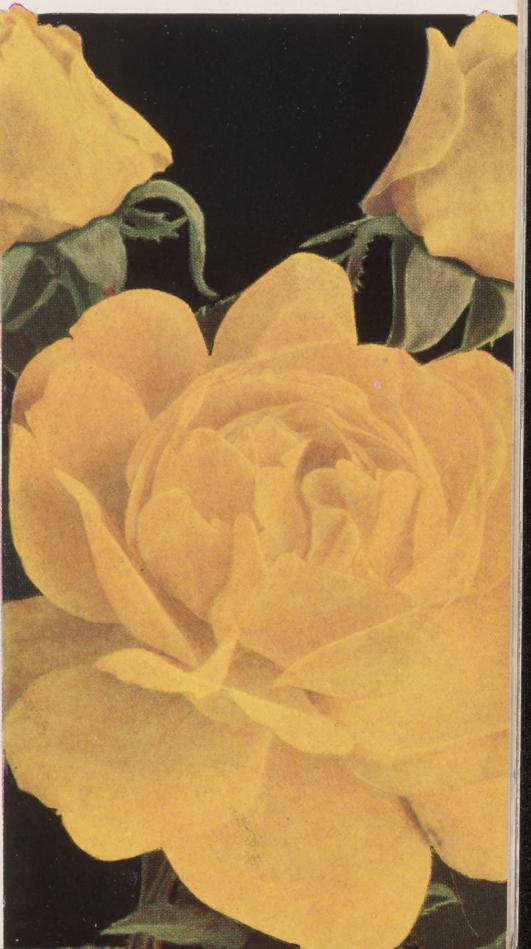
Golden Rapture. (1933) Nicely formed buds of medium size; color bright, clear yellow; blooms freely. 75c.



Duchess of Athol

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Golden Main





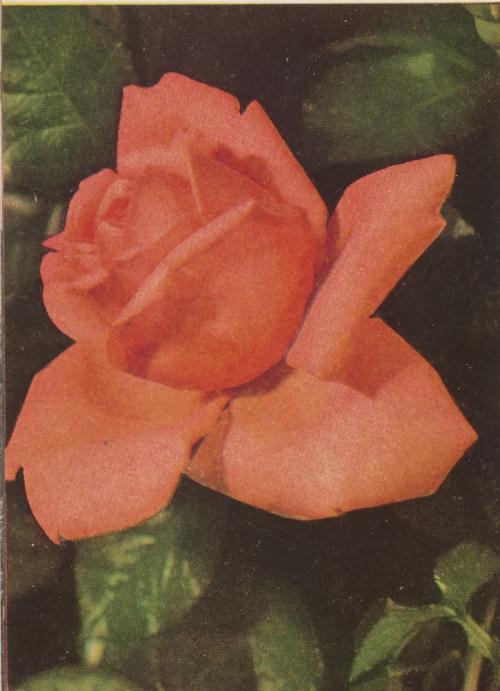
Luis Brinas

***Grenoble.** (1932) A majestic new rose of brilliant red. Tall growing with lovely buds on long stems. 60c.

Hadley. Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance; very sweetly scented. A very good rose for cutting. 60c.

Hinrich Gaede. (1931) Without doubt the best rose introduced in the past four years. Color is rosy copper with brilliant orange tones which hold until the last petal drops. Buds are extra large, of good form and usually borne singly on very long, strong stems. It blooms freely and the dark glistening foliage is very resistant to mildew. You cannot

Mari Dot



pass this rose without exclaiming over its unusual beauty. (See illustration in color on page 36.) \$1.00.

Hoosier Beauty. The dark red buds are long, slender and of almost perfect form. The open bloom ranges in color from velvety red to brilliant crimson and is large and of very good substance. The fragrance is of fresh, spicy quality. 60c.

Imperial Potentate. Splendidly formed buds of rosy carmine which open to crisp petalled blooms of shining rose-pink. Foliage is exceptionally fresh and fine. An unusually fragrant rose and one which we highly recommend. 60c.

Innocence. Practically a single rose with very wide, white petals and pale rose stamens. Like all single roses, it is excellent for cutting. A sturdy grower. 60c.

Irish Elegance. Single, bronze-pink blooms which, while expanding, assume varied apricot hues. Blooms abundantly and has very decorative foliage. 60c.

J. Otto Thilow. Just about the best dark pink rose; long, pointed buds which expand into beautiful, large, double, high-centered flowers with reflexed petals. 60c.

Jean Cote. (1936) Brownish-orange. Described on page 34. Patented. \$2.00.

Joanna Hill. (1928) The texture of petals is not injured by cold, foggy weather or scorching sun. The exquisitely formed, long buds are of apricot with just a suggestion of bronze. The open blooms are somewhat lighter with sunset shades of gold and apricot-yellow. Joanna is one of our favorites. 60c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pearly white, tinted with lemon in center. Large, fully double and of perfect form. Introduced more than forty years ago, this rose is still one of the best in its class. With the increasing popularity of

Buy only No. 1 grade rose bushes that will bloom abundantly the first year. They will give you more flowers at less cost per flower than roses of lighter grade. Every "Roeding's Quality" Rose is No. 1 Grade—large.

OUR ROSES
ARE POSTPAID
IN CALIFORNIA



Lady Margaret Stewart

Irish Fireflame. Orange and crimson buds opening to very large single blooms of gold and apricot with pink shadings. Foliage bronze and dark green. An unusually strong growing rose. 60c.

Isobel. Flowers single and of a rich flushed orange-scarlet changing to brilliant pink and copper with pure yellow centers. The wild-rose loveliness of Isobel makes it extremely popular. (See illustration on page 46.) 60c.

WATERING ROSES

In watering roses it is best to let the water run slowly into a basin dug around the bush. Water roses preferably in the morning; never wet the foliage in late evening. A good mulch of rotted manure or peat moss is of assistance in retaining soil moisture in summer. Where a mulch is used, very little summer cultivation is required except an occasional stirring of the mulch to prevent its packing.

white flowers we find it much in demand. A very satisfactory white rose. 60c.

Katherine Pechtold. (1934) Orange and terra-cotta. Described on page 34. 75c.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum.) Semi-double; intense scarlet with large velvety petals. The blooms of unusual beauty are borne profusely on extra long stems. 60c.

Lady Forteviot. (1928) Form similar to Angele Pernet but color is more golden. Foliage dark and glossy; bush grows well and produces a generous amount of flowers; resistant to mildew. 60c.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep rich apricot-yellow in color; buds long, pointed and beautifully formed. Foliage when young dark violet, turning to deep green with age. A beautiful and graceful bush that is almost continuously in bloom. 60c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. (1927) A gorgeous rose which we like better each year. The long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed with scarlet and the reverse of the petals is streaked with orange and carmine. Lady Margaret likes hot weather and the color is most intense in summer; spring blossoms are sometimes rather pale. 60c.

Lafayette. Moderately double blooms of lovely cherry-red borne in large, loose clusters throughout the year. A really continuous bloomer and in the San Francisco Bay region a hedge is never without flowers. Unexcelled as a low hedge. Its average height is two to three feet. 60c.

Lord Lonsdale. (1933) Beautiful yellow buds of exceptionally fine form. A new rose that has been much admired. 75c.

Los Angeles. Lovely, long buds opening slowly to blooms of beautiful form. The color is flaming pink, springing from a golden base. A dependable bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season. Stems are long and strong, making it ideal for cutting. 60c.

***Lucia Zuloago.** (1932) Lacquer red. Described on page 34. 75c.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

When planting a rose garden the best effect is obtained by planting three or more bushes of a variety. The concentration of color gives character to your garden. When cutting blooms for indoor decoration it is a great convenience to be able to gather a large number of one kind.



President Herbert Hoover

***Luis Brinas.** (1932) Salmon pink. described on page 34. Patented. \$1.00.

Lulu. The buds of this lovely little rose are exceptionally long and slender with the tips of the petals recurving very sharply. The most exquisitely modeled buds imaginable. Color is a warm salmon-pink. The open blooms are semi-double. 60c.

***Malar-Ros.** (1932) A large, dark red rose with the finest perfume of any new rose. Flowers blue somewhat in sun but it is worth growing for its heavenly fragrance. 75c.

Mari Dot. Salmon pink. Described on page 37. 60c.

***Mary Hart.** (1932) A red sport of Talisman with extra long buds and fine fragrance. Flowers are of true Talisman form and are borne very freely. Patented. \$1.00.

Matador. (1935) Dark red. Described on page 35. Patented. \$1.25.

We are members of The American Rose Society. All rose lovers are urged to join this society to obtain the many benefits to be enjoyed. Membership \$3.50 annually. We will gladly send you an application blank and the address of the secretary of your nearest local unit.

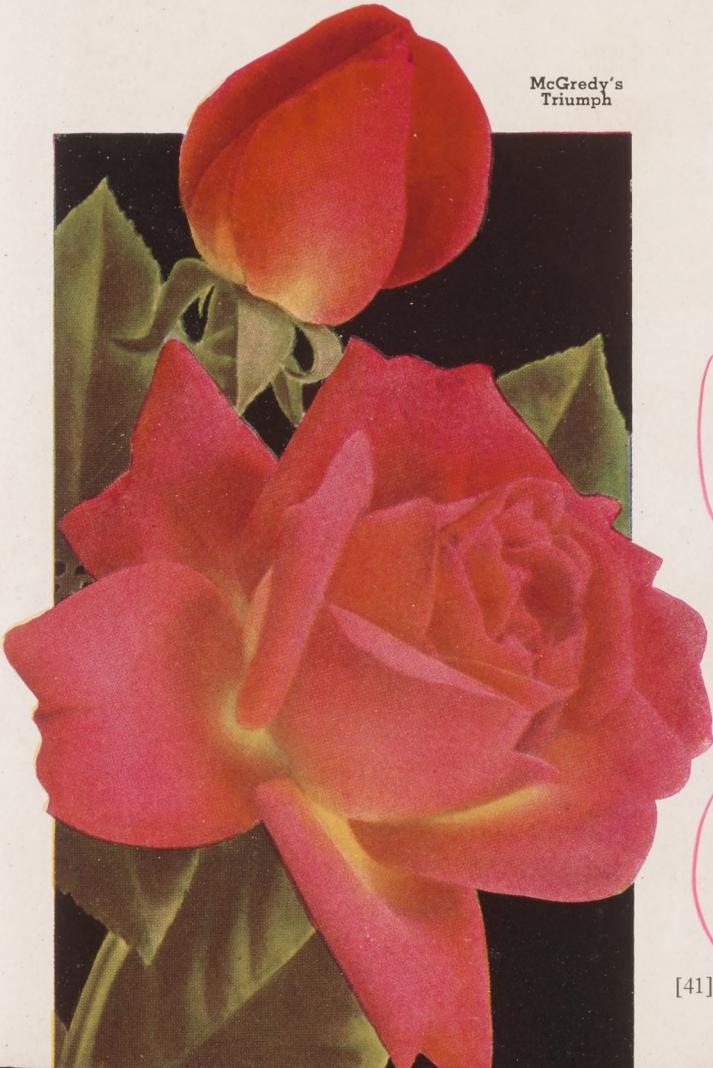
***McGredy's Ivory.** (1929) Ivory white. Described on page 37. 75c.

***McGredy's Scarlet.** (1930) The color is dark, glowing rose rather than scarlet. A real find among the new roses. Buds are extra long, pointed and borne on long stems. Open blooms are quite fragrant, large and sufficiently double. We like this rose very much. 60c.

***McGredy's Triumph.** (1934) Cerise-pink. Described on page 35. Patented. \$1.50.

McGredy's Yellow. (1933) Buttercup-yellow. Described on page 35. \$1.00.

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Mrs. Sam McGredy

***Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem.** An awkward name has handicapped this brilliant rose. Buds are a bit short but they are produced very freely and the color is gorgeous. Petals are exceptionally thick and dark orange-yellow, heavily veined and suffused with red. Flowers are of medium size and fully double. 60c.

Mme. Butterfly. Flowers light pink, suffused with gold and apricot near the base of the petals; buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth very good. A very fragrant rose of almost perfect form. 60c.

***Mme. Cochet-Cochet.** Pink. Described on page 35. Patented. \$1.00.

Matador



© 1935

***Mme. Joseph Perraud.** (1934) Rose and buff. Described on page 35. \$1.25.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (Daily Mail) Supreme as a bedding rose on account of its profusion of bloom and vivid color. The old-rose-colored outer petals curl back, disclosing a riot of color from coral-red to flame pink, the base of each petal tipped with gold. 60c.

Mrs. A. R. Barracough. A superb pink rose. The long buds of perfect form open to large, fully double blooms of dark glistening pink with a glint of yellow at the base of the petals. Stems are long and slender but give ample support to the unusually large blossoms. 60c.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. Each year adds to the popularity of this charming rose. Warm pink, flushed with salmon. In constant and profuse bloom from early spring until late fall. 60c.

***Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont.** (1929) The most profusely blooming yellow rose grown. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a dark orange-yellow that holds well. Bushes are compact with dark green, glossy, mildew-resistant foliage. A most satisfactory variety and one that has won many gold medals. (Illustrated in color on page 37.) 60c.

***Mrs. Sam McGredy.** (1929) For elegant, shapely buds, this beautiful rose cannot be surpassed. Buds are produced singly on strong slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with gold suffusion as the flower ages. It combines exceptionally fine form with brilliant coloring and clean, healthy foliage. 75c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

Every "Roeding's Quality" rose grown in our own growing grounds is given individual attention. Ample space is provided between bushes to properly develop the branches and root system. Rootstocks used are those best suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Roses are dug when thoroughly ripened to assure a quick, healthy start in your garden. Rigid inspection precedes grading and packing. Your investment is protected by our 73-year record for reliability.

Nellie Hillock. (1934) Salmon-pink. Described on page 35. Patented. \$1.00.

Night. Like all the so-called "black roses" the color of Night varies considerably. Buds in early spring are dark maroon, almost black, and in summer dark red. There is some tendency to sunburn in hot weather. A very interesting rose for those who want something unusual. 60c.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; large, beautifully formed buds standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and a free bloomer. 60c.

Oswald Sieper. (1933) White. Described on page 35. 75c.

Padre. Coppery red, shaded with yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms with notched petals of soft, deep rose retain their beauty until the last petals drop. Of more than average height. Almost continuously in bloom. 60c.

Picture. (1932) Pink. Described on page 35. \$1.00.

***Pink Dawn.** (1935) Perfectly full, double flowers of deep rose, changing to soft pink with a gold base and gold veining. Buds are extra long and of good form, excellent for cutting. 75c.

***Portadown Fragrance.** A rose of intensely sweet fragrance, good color and form but rather sprawly growth. Buds and flowers extra large, rose pink with salmon tints. We like it. 60c.

President Herbert Hoover. (1930) The buds, borne upright on long, strong stems, are long and pointed. The inner side of the outer petals is dark pink and rose, the reverse side is orange streaked with red; the center petals are shaded salmon and apricot. It is very fragrant and an exceptionally vigorous grower. 60c.

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Rapture. A sport of Mme. Butterfly and somewhat darker in color. It has beautiful form, exquisite fragrance and healthy growth to recommend it. We like it better than Mme. Butterfly. 60c.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Long buds, varying in color from deep coppery pink to orange and red. Petals of open blooms are pure golden yellow on the inside and stained on the outside with copper and red. Growth is somewhat dwarf but flowers are always produced on long stems that are slender but strong. 60c.

Rochefort. (1935) Coppery orange. Described on page 35. Patented. \$1.50.

Rome Glory. (1937) Crimson red. Described on page 35. Patented. \$2.00.

Rouge Mallerin. (1934) Red. Described on page 35. \$1.25.

Rosa hugonis. Single yellow. Described on page 46. 60c.

Rosa rouletti. Miniature. Pink. Described on page 46. 75c.

Shot Silk. Gold and orange buds opening to semi-double flowers of coppery rose shot with golden yellow. The clean, bright foliage is almost immune to mildew. A constant bloomer and a good rose in a shaded or cold, foggy location. 60c.

Signora. (1935) Orange cerise. (Described on page 35.) Patented. \$1.50.

***Sister Therese.** (1930) Yellow. Described on page 37. 75c.

Southport. (1934) We consider this the finest red rose offered for several years. Buds are nicely formed and come on good stems. Color is a bright red, not dark but unfading, with no trace of blue even in the hottest weather. Foliage is good and fairly resistant to mildew damage. \$1.00.

***Souvenir de Mme. C. Chambard.** (1931) A lovely rose with exquisite buds of deep rose-pink. The open flower is quite double with a golden glow shining up through the rose-pink petals. 75c.

Sunkist. (1931) This sport from Joana Hill has all the beauty of form of the original variety but in addition has glowing autumnal tints in its outer petals that make its name very fitting. Those who demand long, slender buds for cutting will find this variety most satisfactory. 60c.

***Susan Louise.** (1929) A lovely light pink bush rose that is a seedling of Belle of Portugal. The very long buds are slightly darker than those of Belle of Portugal and are borne continuously throughout the summer. 60c.

Talisman. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. It has fragrance equal to Mme. Butterfly and blooms as profusely as Mme. Edouard

LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION

Our landscape organization is prepared to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are in a position to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Expert assistance results in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against over-planting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

"Roeding's Quality" rose-bushes are No. 1 grade, large, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as "Old Adobe" Dozen, Golden Gate Collection, etc., and patented roses) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

Herriot. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. 60c.

Texas Centennial. (1935) Rose-red. Described on page 36. Patented. \$1.00.

The Queen Alexandra. Intense vermillion on inside and old gold on reverse of petals, which spring from a deep orange base. Its moderate height and free-flowering habit make it an exceptionally good bedding rose. 60c.

Tom Thumb. Red miniature. Described on page 46. Patented. \$1.00.

Vesuvius. Single red. Described on page 46. 60c.

Victoria Harrington. (1931) Red. Described on page 36. \$1.00.

Warrawee. (1934) Long-pointed, salmon-pink buds opening to fairly large flowers of exquisite shell-pink with a slightly darker reverse. There are about 25 petals and the open flower is much like Mme. Butterfly. Clove-like fragrance. Patented. \$1.00.

***Yosemite.** (1933) We like this little rose very much. Buds are beautifully formed, coppery-orange in color, opening to fully double blooms of orange-scarlet. It blooms cheerfully throughout the season. Foliage is very healthy. Patented. \$1.00.

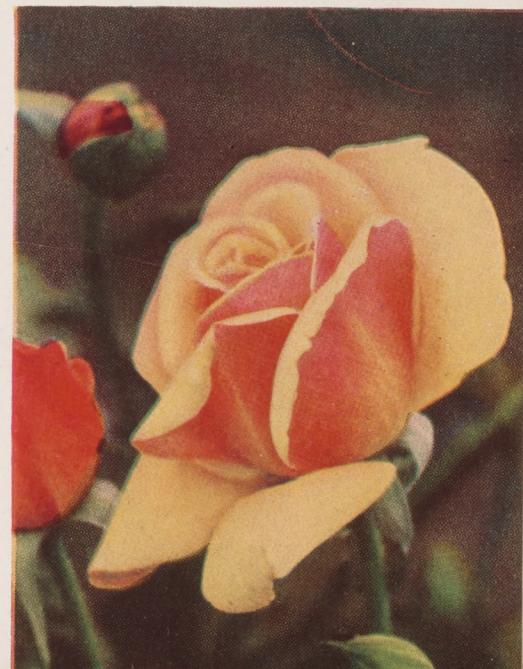
Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.



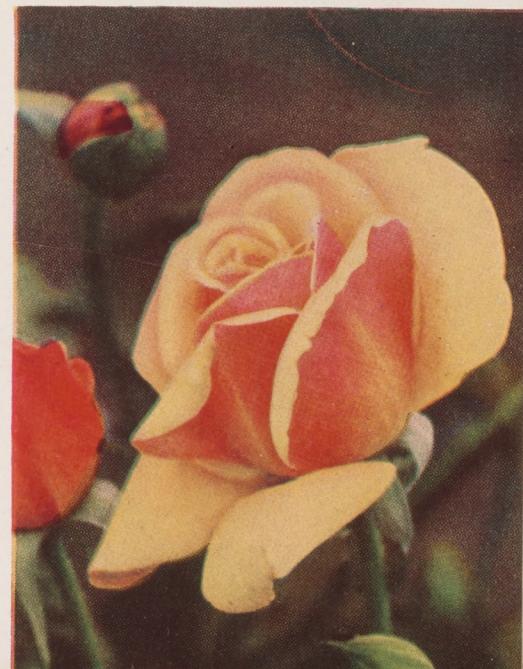
© 1936

PLANT PATENT
NO. 109

Yosemite



Rev. F. Page Roberts





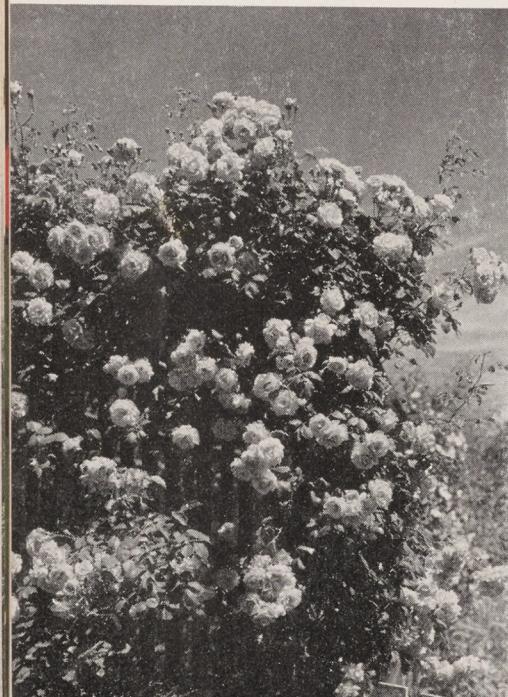
Clg. Mme. Butterfly

Black Boy. An Australian rose that is becoming very popular. Dark red blossoms, fairly double and slightly fragrant. Extremely vigorous grower. 60c.

Cherokee Pink. Ruddy pink flowers of large size, single and borne profusely in spring months. An early bloomer. 60c.

Clg. Cecile Brunner. A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a soft rose-pink. 60c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber



"ROEDING'S QUALITY"

Climbing ROSES

Every garden can be made more colorful through the planting of Climbing Roses. No other class of plants will produce an abundance of bloom in so short a time. They may be trained against walls or fences with success and many of the more vigorous growers will climb quickly into the branches of tall trees.

A well-grown climbing rose will produce as many flowers as a dozen bush roses. Most varieties will not flower the first year after planting but practically all sorts will yield a wealth of bloom the second year.

American Pillar. Rosy pink with white centers and long golden stamens. The large clusters of single blooms completely envelop the plant. Very vigorous and rampant climber producing numerous strong canes covered with good foliage. 60c.

Belle of Portugal. Flowers soft pink flushed with yellow at base of petals, which are very large. Buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of remarkable size. Foliage light green. A rampant grower but requires about three years to produce a heavy crop of bloom. One of the loveliest roses grown. 60c.

***Clg. Chas. P. Kilham.** Long, slender, orange-rose buds and brilliant, fully double blooms. A valuable addition to the group of Climbing Hybrid Tea roses. Possesses the free blooming qualities of the bush type. (Shown in color on page 37.) 75c.

***Clg. Dainty Bess.** A single pink climbing rose that it almost continuously in bloom from April to November. Color and form of flowers identical with those of the bush type but the plant is a vigorous climber. The daintiest and loveliest climbing rose introduced in many years. 75c.

Clg. Dame Edith Helen. (1931) Identical with the bush type except that the sweetly-scented, double pink blooms are borne on strong, vigorous climbing canes. 60c.

***Clg. Etoile de Hollande.** The good qualities of the bush form are repeated in this vigorous climber. Its large, dark red blooms are fragrant and foliage is exceptionally healthy. 75c.

Clg. Feu Joseph Looymans. The long, shapely buds for which the bush type is noted are also a feature of this new climbing rose. Color is a rich gold shaded with apricot. Foliage is exceptionally healthy. 75c.

Clg. Golden Emblem. The flowers are identical with those of the bush type illustrated in color on page 39, but the climber produces long vigorous, climbing canes. One plant of this rampant climber will produce a profusion of lovely red and gold buds that open to the glorious blooms for which Golden Emblem is justly famous. 60c.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. Splendid dark red blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. The buds are long, slender and of exquisite delicacy of form. 60c.

Clg. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center pale lemon; large, full and of beautiful form. 60c.

***Clg. Lady Forteviot.** This vigorous new climbing rose supplies a color previously lacking in this type. Its gold and rosy orange blooms are semi-double but of charming form. 75c.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Flowers large and loose with long-pointed buds and large petals; color deep apricot-yellow; foliage when young violet-red. 60c.

***Clg. La Reve.** A hardy, yellow climber blooming only in Spring. Loosely double flowers of clear golden yellow produced in open clusters. 60c.

Clg. Los Angeles. Luminous flame pink with golden shading at base of petals. Buds and blooms of exceptionally good form and pleasingly fragrant. 60c.

Clg. Mme. Butterfly. Has all the charm of the bush type in addition to vigorous climbing qualities. Slender, shapely buds of shell-pink with gold base. Sweetly fragrant. 60c.

Clg. Mme. Edouard Herriot. Brilliant coral-red buds opening to flowers of flaming pink and orange. Flowers are slightly larger and more brilliant than those of the bush type and equally floriferous. 60c.

Clg. President Herbert Hoover. (1932) A rampant climbing form of the popular bush rose. Identical in color and form of bloom with bush form. 60c.

Clg. Rose Marie. A most charming climber that is unusually vigorous. Its abundance of deep rose-pink blooms with their perfect form and thick crisp petals makes it a very valuable addition to the list of ever-blooming climbers. 60c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

***Clg. Shot Silk.** (1931) Has all the beauty and disease resistance of the bush type but is a strong vigorous climber. Will endure shade better than any other pink climbing rose and blooms freely all season. 60c.

Clg. Talisman. (1931) This is destined to be our most popular climbing rose. Like the bush form, it has wonderful color, exquisite fragrance, lovely form and is very free blooming. 60c.

Mermaid. This rose is more of a trailer than a climber. Flowers are very large, single, creamy-yellow, with large tuft of showy golden yellow stamens. Constantly in bloom from May to December. An excellent bank cover. Prune lightly or not at all. Remarkably disease resistant. 75c.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. (1927) It is to be regretted that this lovely Spanish rose has been given such an awkward name but because of its unusual beauty it is increasing in popularity despite this handicap. The long-pointed buds are carmine, opening to show the pearl-pink center. Petals are charmingly curled. Blooming season follows that of Belle of Portugal and the two may be planted near together with pleasing results. Flowers are produced on extra long stems. 60c.

Marechal Niel. Flowers deep lemon-yellow, large, full and globular; of good form and fragrant. Growth robust, climbing and free-flowering. This grand rose originated seventy years ago and

still retains its popularity. Does not do best near the coast, as it likes heat. 75c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. This peerless climbing rose of the purest vivid scarlet color, remaining bright until the flowers fall, is in a class by itself. The blooms of medium size clothe the plant with a blazing mantle in the early summer months. A tall hedge of this rose is a wonderful sight. 60c.

Reveil Dijoncais. A vigorous climber with clusters of semi-double blooms of rose-red with golden centers. Blooms heavily in spring and sparingly in summer. Foliage thick, glossy and healthy. \$1.00.

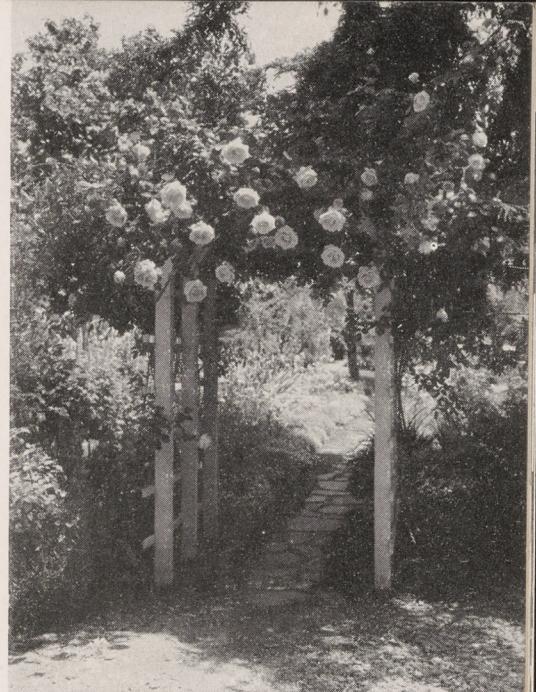
Royal Scarlet. Gorgeous crimson flowers; darker and earlier than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Buds are small but of exquisite form. Blooms in greatest profusion. 60c.

Silver Moon. Long, creamy buds followed by beautiful semi-double flowers four to five inches in diameter produced in small sprays. The petals are of great substance. Its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired. 60c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

"Roeding's Quality" climbing roses are No. 1 Grade, large, two-year-old plants. They will make a vigorous growth the first year after planting but will not produce flowers until the second year.

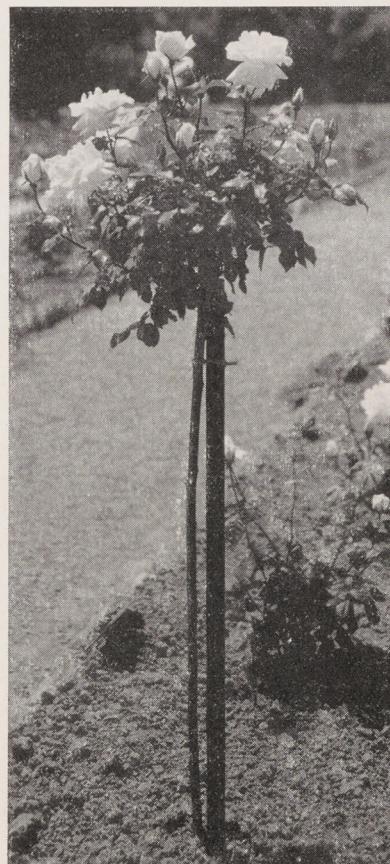
OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN
CALIFORNIA



Climbing Rose Marie

Our stock of some varieties of Standard Roses is limited, so kindly list a second choice when ordering. We do not pay shipping charges on Standard Roses as they cannot be sent by parcel post.

Standard Rose



STANDARD ROSES

Commonly known as Tree Roses, "Roeding's Quality" Standard Roses are top-budded on vigorous stock. They are invaluable for formal gardens, planting along walks, or in cemeteries and public gardens. Since the crown is 40 to 42 inches above the ground, standards may be planted in lawns, or Annuals and Perennials may be planted beneath them if desired.

Proper pruning is essential to success. Shorten in the head and thin out the plant each year. The first two years, wrap the stem with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn injury, and cut away all suckers appearing below the crown.

All our standards are budded at 40 inches and are extra heavy—the finest stock we have ever seen.

The price of varieties marked with an * is \$3.00 each; in lots of 10 or more \$2.75 each; other varieties are \$2.50 each; 10 or more \$2.25 each. Prices do not include shipping charges.

*Angels Mateu
Angele Pernet
Chas. P. Kilham
Dainty Bess
Dame Edith Helen
Duchess of Montrose
*Duquesa de Penaranda
E. G. Hill
Etoile de Hollande
Federico Casas
Feu Joseph Looymans
Golden Emblem

*Hinrich Gaede
Joanna Hill
Mari Dot
*McGredy's Ivory
Mrs. P. S. Dupont
Mrs. Sam McGredy
*Mme. Cochet-Cochet
Pres. Herbert Hoover
Rapture
*Southport
Talisman
*Rouge Mallerin

(For detailed descriptions of varieties see Bush Roses on pages 38 to 43.)

"ROEDING'S QUALITY" SINGLE ROSES

One of the interesting trends in rose growing the past few years is the increased popularity of Single Roses.

There are many good reasons for this popularity. In the garden, single roses bloom more freely than double varieties. All of them are easy sorts to grow and above the average in disease resistance. They are excellent for cutting since their natural grace makes them easy to arrange whether one has but one bloom or a large number.

The color range is complete from white and pink through clear yellow and sunset shades to dark red.

Austrian Copper. Briar. Plant this brilliant old favorite among shrubbery where it will not be disturbed. Prune lightly or not at all except for removal of very old, weak branches. Single blooms, petals orange-red on inside, yellow on reverse. Occasional flowers are entirely yellow. 60c.

MINIATURE ROSES

After trying to see how large roses could be grown, some hybridizers are now turning their attention to growing the tiniest roses possible. Miniature roses are very suitable for pot and window box gardening, also for rock gardens.

Tom Thumb Rose. Plant Patent 169. Its introducer describes it as "A red rose-bud the size of a grain of wheat, a bloom that can open in a thimble, a young plant that may be covered with a coffee cup." Color of the bud is deep crimson. The open flower is somewhat lighter with an "eye" at the center formed by the touch of white at the base of each petal. A perfect, sturdy little bush that blooms from early spring until frost. \$1.00.

Rosa Rouletti. At a recent rose show a dozen blooms of this rose were exhibited in a walnut shell nestling in the heart of a Belle of Portugal rose. Flowers are of perfect form, fully double, dark pink in color. A very healthy little plant, growing cheerfully and blooming freely under almost any conditions. The world's smallest rose. 75c.

TOM THUMB
A thimbleful of beauty.



Isobel

Cecil. This variety blooms more constantly than any other rose in our test garden. At any time from April till November there are some of the large, yellow flowers in bloom. Its clear color and simple form combine beautifully with other flowers for indoor or garden decoration. Almost immune to mildew damage. 60c.

Dainty Bess. The name of this charming rose is most appropriate. The slender, rosy-salmon buds are poised daintily on thin, wiry stems. When open the blooms have broad, fimbriated petals of pale rose. The large cluster of wine-colored stamens adds a distinctive touch to this delightful flower. 60c.

Innocence. This rose shares in the general popularity of single roses and in addition enjoys favor because of the more widespread use of white in gardens. The immense white flowers open from buds of medium size. The soft rose shaded stamens prevent any suggestion of coldness in the blooms. Petals are very wide and from 5 to 10 in number. 60c.

Dainty Bess



Irish Elegance. The best known of the "Irish Singles." The bronze pink buds open to salmon pink flowers with rather narrow petals. Bush is extra vigorous with beautiful bronzy tones in the foliage. Combines nicely with clear blue flowers. 60c.

Irish Fireflame. The brilliant buds of orange and crimson are exceptionally fine for cutting and come very early in the season. The ruddy bronze foliage of the new leaves adds materially to the decorative value of the bushes. Open flowers are golden apricot with faint pink shading. A vigorous growing plant. 60c.

Isobel. Many people ask for Irish Elegance when they really wish Isobel. The petals of Isobel are broad and overlapping. Buds are orange scarlet. The fully open flowers are of very large size, deep pink in color with slight coppery shading and lighter centers. A rather tall growing sort. 60c.

Lulu. The buds of this lovely little rose are exceptionally long and slender with the tips of the petals recurving very sharply. The most exquisitely modeled buds imaginable. Color is a warm salmon-pink. The open blooms are semi-double. 60c.

Rosa hugonis. Bears long, arching sprays of pale yellow single blooms which completely cover the bush in spring. When out of bloom the delicate foliage and red, thorn-covered branches are most decorative. 60c.

Vesuvius. A group of these dark red single roses in our "Old Adobe" garden have been much admired. This variety is a most profuse bloomer, the flowers often coming in large branched sprays which give them great value for garden decoration. This is the most fragrant of the single roses. Not so tall growing as Isobel and Irish Fireflame. 60c.



THE "NECTAR" PEACH

U. S. Patent No. 86

THE LARGEST EARLY FREESTONE PEACH

An Outstanding Shipping Variety

ORIGIN. The "Nectar" peach was discovered by Mr. O. P. Blackburn, of Bakersfield, several years ago. He was impressed with the size and flavor of the fruit on a seedling tree in his orchard. On investigation, the tree appeared to be a cross between a Red Bird cling and a Stanwick nectarine. The fruit has the high coloring of the Red Bird combined with the almost complete fuzzlessness of the nectarine. Mr. Blackburn and Mr. J. De Rusha budded a number of young trees to this variety, developing an orchard from which the fruit has been shipped to several markets.

It has consistently brought higher prices than other varieties offered with it. Since its appearance on the market, the popularity of the Nectar has increased by leaps and bounds, shattering the indifference of skeptics who at first thought it "just another peach."

ATTRACTIVE COLOR. Introduced by the California Nursery Company two years ago, this sensational new freestone is answering the urgent demand of growers and distributors everywhere for an early freestone peach of large size, excellent shipping and marketing qualities. Attractively red-blushed, the Nectar is practically fuzzless, a standout for "eye-appeal." Placed among competitive varieties, buyers' attention is attracted immediately to the Nectar's large size and firm, tree-ripe beauty.

APPEALING IN FLAVOR. Upon breaking open the delicious fruit of the Nectar, the buyer's eyes feast upon a firm, creamy-white flesh with a touch of crimson at the pit. The pit is small, breaks freely from the flesh. An enticing nectarine aroma arises from the opened fruit and a delicate nectarine tang is imparted to the taste.

A GOOD SHIPPER. Because the Nectar ripens from the inside outward, the fruit does not require picking until it reaches a high stage of maturity. This allows for marketing at the time "Nectar" is in possession of its full force of beauty and flavor. Its firm, fine-grained flesh makes possible shipping to local markets to a degree seldom attained by other early freestones. Trial shipments to eastern markets bring favorable reports.



Messrs. Blackburn and De Rusha, Originators of "Nectar" Peach.

PRICES, yearling tops, on Peach and Apricot Root

| Caliper | Approx. Height | 1 to 10 | 11 to 49 | 50 to 299 | 300 or more |
|--------------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1/2" up | 4-6 ft. | \$.55 | \$.45 | \$.35 | \$.30 |
| 3/8" to 1/2" | 3-4 ft. | .50 | .40 | .30 | .25 |
| 1/4" to 3/8" | 2-3 ft. | .45 | .35 | .25 | .20 |

Add \$.20 per tree royalty for any quantity on either root

"NECTAR" TREES ARE SOLD ONLY BY US AND OUR AUTHORIZED AGENTS.



THE NECTAR PEACH
Its Attractive Color Catches the Eye at Once

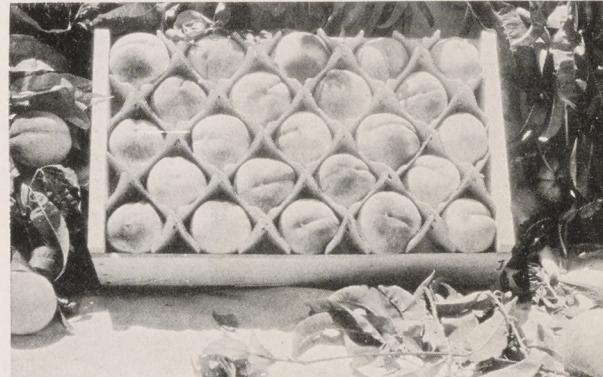
PRODUCTION REGULAR. The Nectar tree is large, vigorous, particularly noticeable for its dense, dark green foliage. Comparatively "Nectar" is not a heavy bearer, average production ranging from 6 to 8 tons per acre, but it is outstanding in its regularity of production.

RIPENS TIMELY. The Nectar reaches the market about the same time as Triumph and Alexander, barely preceding Early Imperial. This new freestone aristocrat tops them all in appearance, size, flavor and—what is more important—price.

TO YOU, MR. GROWER. "Nectar" deserves more than a trial; it deserves an investment. You cannot afford to overlook the potential value of a peach commanding widespread market interest on its own merits. Patented, the Nectar is sold only by the California Nursery Company and its authorized agents.

A CUSTOMER IN BAKERSFIELD WRITES US:

"You might be interested to know the development of the Nectar Peach trees purchased from you one year ago last Spring. By exact measurement they have grown to a height of 13 feet with a spread of 14 feet. Some trees had a number of peaches this year so we are expecting a good crop from them next year."

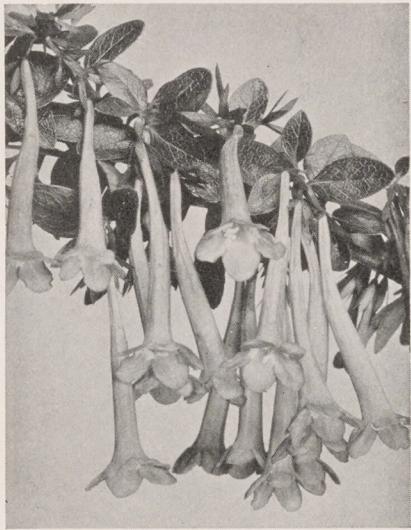


The Large Size of "Nectar" Makes It an Outstanding Shipping Variety

"ROEDING'S QUALITY" EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS



Abelia Grandiflora



Abelia Floribunda



Abelia schumannii

In this group there are plants for every conceivable garden need. There are broadleaf evergreens for sun or shade, heat or cold, dry or wet locations; with flower or berry they provide brilliant color for every month in the year. In size they range from little sprawling things suitable for rock gardens to tall, spreading shade trees. Their wide use marks the great difference between California gardens and those of other sections. With their evergreen foliage they form the permanent background of the garden and by their continuing cheeriness year round beauty is assured.

ABELIA

A. grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia) (S). Foliage glossy green with bronze shadings; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white, flushed pink, and continuing throughout the summer. Fine for foundation plantings or in the shrubbery border. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

A. floribunda. The most showy of the Abelias. The long tubular flowers of rosy scarlet are borne in greatest profusion though the flowering season is not as long as that of other varieties. The plant is rather sprawling in habit. Likes an acid soil and fairly cool situation. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. schumannii. (Schumann's Abelia) With us this semi-deciduous shrub blooms from May to November. Flowers are lavender-pink, much larger and more showy than *A. grandiflora*. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. We consider it one of the finest flowering shrubs in our list. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. triflora. (S). Foliage long and narrow. Flowers small, white faintly flushed with pink; very fragrant. Rare. 4 in. pots, 75c.

ABUTILON . . . Flowering Maple

Abutilon. (S). Half-hardy shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are pendulous and bell-shaped; almost constantly in bloom. We can supply these beautiful plants with pink, yellow or orange flowers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

A. Dwarf Orange. (S). Small tree or shrub with large leaves; flowers orange-red, opening flatter and held more erect than other abutilons; blooms from April to December. Will grow in fairly heavy shade. New. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. megapotamicum. (S). Slender branched, almost trailing shrub that can be trained as a vine. Yellow flowers with showy red calyx giving a Chinese lantern effect. Blooms constantly. Gal. cans, 75c.

ACACIA

A. baileyana. (Cootamundra Wattle) (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers; blooms in January and February. 5-gal. cans, 7 to 8 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

A. baileyana purpurea. (T). Identical with common *A. baileyana* except in color of foliage which is attractively tinged with violet and purple. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

A. cultriformis. (Knife Leaf Acacia) (S). A handsome shrub with triangular, glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes appearing in March and April. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. dealbata. (Silver Wattle) (T). A fast-growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow appearing in February and March. Fine for street planting. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. floribunda. (Gossamer Wattle) (T). A quick-growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow; blooms constantly during the summer. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. longifolia. (Sidney Golden Wattle) (S or T). Leaves long, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne in small spikes at the axil of every leaf; blooms February and March. Resistant to wind and ocean spray. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. melanoxylon. (Black Acacia) (T). Of compact, pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in small heads at the axils of every leaf; blooms in February and March. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. podalyriæfolia. (Pearl Acacia) (T). The earliest acacia, blooming in December and January. Large, fluffy sprays of fragrant golden flowers. Beautiful, nearly round, pearl-gray foliage. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. verticillata. (Star Acacia) (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves needle-like; flowers light yellow; blooms in March and April. May be used for hedges. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda japonica. (Pieris japonica) (S). Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small, pointed elongated leaves. Young growth bronzy-red like a Nandina. Bears clusters of drooping white flowers in early spring. Plant in shade in acid soil. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$2.00.

ARBUTUS

Arbutus menziesii. (Madrone) (T). Beautiful native tree with large, glossy, leathery leaves; flowers greenish-white, urn-shaped, followed by orange-red berries. The smooth reddish bark peels at certain seasons showing beautiful green mottling beneath. Gal. cans, \$1.00. **A. unedo.** (Strawberry Tree) (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in autumn and winter when the red, strawberry-like fruits are ripe. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

ASTER

Aster fruticosa. (S). Low-growing, evergreen shrub from South Africa. Rosy mauve flowers about 1 inch across borne in profusion all along the slender, graceful stems. Will stand considerable cold. New and highly recommended. Gal. cans, 75c.

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica. (S). Japanese shrub of moderate size with large, glossy leaves; berries the size and shape of cranberries. Makes a beautiful potted plant for a shady location. Gal. cans, 60c. **A. japonica variegata.** (Gold Dust Plant) (S). Leaves covered with yellow dots. One of the best plants for a very shady location. Gal. cans, 60c.

AZALEA

These popular shrubs should be planted in semi-shade and require acid soil. Mulching with peat or leaf mold is essential. Never use fertilizer containing lime and do not cultivate close to the plants as the roots are very shallow.

Azalea indica. This group is more susceptible to frost injury than Azalea kurume, but will withstand temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Blooms in March and April. Flowers are large and slightly fragrant. We recommend the following varieties:

Mme. van der Cruyssen. (S). Semi-double, dark rose blooms borne in great abundance. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$5.00; 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

Pink Pearl. (S). A very lovely variety with semi-double flowers of delicate pink. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

Prof. Wolters. (S). Large, single blooms of dark flame pink edged with pale pink and dotted with russet. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$5.00; 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

Simon Mardner. (S). Very double blooms of bright rose. A very beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

Vervaineana. (S). Large, semi-double pink blooms, heavily marked and dotted with golden-brown. A flower of great beauty. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

A. kurume. (Japanese Azaleas) (S). These lovely azaleas have flowers smaller than those of the indica variety. They bloom very profusely and are quite hardy in most sections of California. We offer the following varieties:

Apple Blossom. A beautiful shade of pink, lighter at center. Glossy green foliage, 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Arbutus. Rich pink blooms. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Chas. Encke. A dwarf variety with medium size flowers of dark salmon-pink striped with white; single. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.50.

Cherry Ripe. Light red, single blooms. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Cho-Cho-San. Small, double, pink flowers. 10-in. pots, \$3.50.

Ecstasy. Fine, dark pink variety. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Hexe. A compact, dwarf sort; the dark crimson flowers completely cover the plant; semi-double. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.50; 8 to 10 in., \$1.75.

Hinodigiri. A charming dwarf type bearing single flowers of rosy-scarlet. A profuse bloomer and will grow in full sun near the coast. Useful for giving color to rock gardens. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$3.25; 10x10 in., \$2.25.

Peacock. Orchid pink. 10-in. pots, \$3.50.

Pink Perfection. Clear, light pink. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Rosy Morn. Dark carmine-pink blooms. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Santoi. Light salmon pink; blooms in mid-season. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Shimmer. Beautiful, soft salmon pink. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Silver Daughter. Clear, silvery-pink. 10-in. pots, \$3.50.

Assorted Specimen Azaleas. Large plants with a wealth of flower buds, various sizes and colors, established in tubs. \$7.50 to \$15.00 each.

(See also Deciduous Azaleas on page 69)

AZARA

Azara microphylla. (Boxleaf Azara) (S). Of erect habit; leaves small, glossy green and toothed; flowers minute, yellow with chocolate fragrance. Very graceful giving a stencil effect when grown against a stucco wall. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

BERBERIS . . . Barberry

Berberis darwini. (Darwin's Barberry) (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers are orange and appear in February and March; berries are blue. Balled, 12 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

B. gagnepaini (S). A new variety from China. Glossy green foliage, orange flowers, blue berries. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

B. gracilis. (S). A dwarf variety suitable for rock gardens. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

B. knighti. (S). Leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers bright yellow, berries blue. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.



Gold Dust Plant
Aucuba japonica



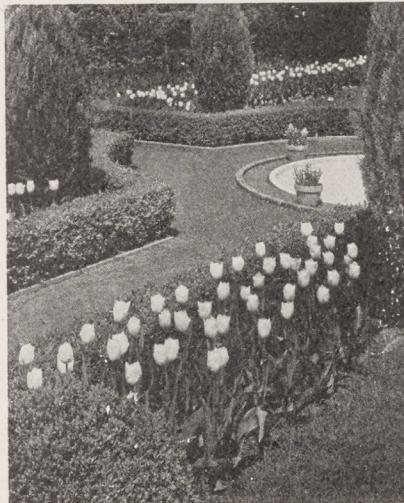
Pink Pearl Azalea
Azalea indica



Darwin's Barberry
Berberis darwini



Trimmed Boxwood
Buxus sempervirens



Boxwood Is Ideal for a Low, Permanent Hedge.



Carpenteria California

BOXWOOD

Boxwood holds the same place in the Broadleaf Evergreen group that Yews do among the Coniferous Evergreens. Its slow growth, permanence, beauty and adaptability give it a unique dignity. In Europe and in our Eastern states there are priceless boxwood hedges centuries old. Each passing year but adds to their beauty.

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant. More extensively used for shaping in various forms than any other evergreen. Untrimmed hedge plants, balled, 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 3-in. pots, \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 for 100.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box) (S). A widely known and popular form; foliage small, deep green and dense. Gal. cans, 8 to 10 in, \$5.00 for 10; 3-in. pots for hedges, \$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 for 100.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. (Roundleaf Boxwood) (S). The most rapid-growing Boxwood. Foliage large, dark green and nearly round. The ideal variety for a 3 to 4 ft. hedge. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 5-in. pots, \$3.50 for 10; \$30.00 for 100.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) Cone shaped.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Balled, 38 to 40 in..... | \$7.50 | Balled, 32 to 34 in..... | \$5.00 |
| Balled, 36 to 38 in..... | 6.50 | Balled, 28 to 30 in..... | 4.00 |
| Balled, 34 to 36 in..... | 6.00 | Balled, 26 to 28 in..... | 3.50 |

Balled, 22 to 24 in..... 2.75

Standards:

| | |
|---|--------|
| 14 to 16 in. stems, 12 to 14 in. heads..... | \$3.50 |
| 12 to 14 in. stems, 10 to 12 in. heads..... | 3.00 |

B. nevini. (S). A fine native shrub with grey-green leaves, yellow flowers and red berries. Will endure drought and flourish in either sun or shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

B. sanguinea. (S). Variety of moderate growth, long, deeply toothed leaves on slender branches; part of foliage becomes brilliant red in winter. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

B. sargentii. (S). A compact shrub with broad, dark green leaves; flowers yellow, fruits blue. Not well known but one of the finest varieties. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

B. stenophylla. (S). Long, slender, arching branches; leaves small, long and narrow. Flowers deep golden yellow. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

B. thunbergii atropurpurea. (Red Leaf Japanese Barberry) (S). Very fine new variety useful as an under-shrub for foundation and border planting. Foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red color. It is deciduous but the brilliant red berries cover the branches of mature plants. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

B. verruculosa. (Warty Barberry) (S). Semi-prostrate type with small, glossy leaves. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

B. wilsonae. (Wilson Barberry) (S). Shrub of roundish form, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall; berries beautiful shade of red. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50.

BRUCKENTHALIA

Bruckenthalia spiculifolia. (Balkan Heath) (S). A dainty miniature heath with fine, compact branchlets; pink bell-shaped flowers in April. Gal. cans, 75c.

BRUNFELSIA

Brunfelsia floribunda. (S). A beautiful shrub from South America. Growth medium and compact; foliage very dark green. Fragrant flowers of violet which turn white with age. Very rare. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

BUDLEIA . . . Summer Lilac

Buddleia alternifolia. (Fountain Butterflies). A graceful shrub with arching, pendulous branches; covered in spring with lilac-purple blooms. Plant in full sun. Do not prune heavily. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. lindleyana. Quite unlike other buddleias in its weeping habit. Covered all summer with graceful sprays of dark purple flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

B. madagascariensis. (S). An effective and quick-growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery-orange, slightly fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.

B. salvifolius. (S). An evergreen buddleia blooming in March and April. The most fragrant variety. Flowers pale lavender; foliage sage-like. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. variabilis. (Butterfly Bush) (S). Fast-growing shrub; flowers borne in long purple spikes. Gal. cans, 50c.

CALLIANDRA

Calliandra tweediana. (S or T). Shrub or small tree with feathery, fern-like foliage. Brilliant, scarlet flowers, shaped like small, silken pompons, cover the plant so closely that it is commonly called "Flame Bush." Gal. cans, 75c.

CALISTEMON . . . Bottle Brush

Callistemon hybridus. (Hybrid Bottle Brush) Low-growing shrub with showy flowers of cerise-red; drought resistant. Gal. cans, 60c.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. (S or T). These very beautiful plants flower in late winter months. They prefer a shady or semi-shady location and acid soil. Do not plant too deep and do not use fertilizers containing lime. We offer good bushy plants with plenty of flower buds in the following varieties:

Anna Frost. Double, medium-sized flowers of pale flesh-pink striped with rose. 5-gal. can, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00.

Auguste Delfosse. Medium size, high-centered, bright red flowers of peony type. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, \$1.50.

Chandleri elegans. Large flower; outer petals wide and smooth, inner petals small and frilled; rose with white markings. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50; gal. cans, \$2.00.

Cheerful. Bright cherry-red; medium size, very double. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00.

Daikagura. Double, rose with white marks; very early. Gal. cans, \$1.75.

Imperator. Large, rich red flowers of peony type; high center of small petals. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, \$1.75.

Jordan's Pride. Big, semi-double flowers, pink and white; fragrant. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

Lady Campbell. Large, double, deep pink, showing stamens. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.75.

Mrs. F. Scudder. Pure white single; exquisitely dainty. 5-gal. cans, \$4.00; gal. cans, \$1.50.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear medium pink, fully double, regular form. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.75.

Noblissima. Tuft of small petals in center surrounded by larger ones; snow-white. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00.

Pink Perfection. Symmetrical, fully double, shell pink. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$3.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.75; gal. cans, \$1.50.

Purity. Symmetrical, snowy-white flowers; shows stamens when fully open. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$4.50; gal. cans, \$1.75.

Tricolor. Large semi-double flowers of red and white striped, some flowers entirely red. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00.

Sasanqua Pink. Slender, trailing branches that give the effect of a vine when trained against a wall. Dainty, fragrant, single blooms of delicate pink; very early. Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in., \$3.00.

Sasanqua White Dove. Semi-double, fragrant white blooms. Rare and exquisitely beautiful. 6-in. pots, \$2.75.



Camellia Chandleri Elegans

CANTUA
Cantua buxifolia. (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, dark rose shading to orange. Gal. cans, 50c.

CARPENTERIA
Carpenteria californica. (Tree Anemone) (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens, borne in clusters. One of our most beautiful native plants. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

CASSIA
Cassia tomentosa. (Woolly Senna) (S). Foliage gray-green. Flowers golden yellow and borne at all seasons. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CASUARINA
Casuarina stricta. (She Oak) (T). A rapid-growing tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong, and dense, with numerous short branchlets. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CEANOTHUS
Ceanothus arboreus. (S or T). Sky blue flowers borne in large panicles. A strong-growing shrub sometimes becoming a tree. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. arboreus hybridus. (T). Grows more rapidly and has larger foliage than C. arboreus. Blooms in March. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. cyaneus. (S). Flowers a brilliant blue, the darkest of the Wild Lilacs; very fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. thyrsiflorus. (California Wild Lilac) (S). A native shrub of rather thick compact growth; foliage dark shiny green; flowers sky blue. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. veitchianus. (S). Low growing, new variety with an abundance of small flowers of medium blue. Gal. cans, 75c.

CERATONIA
Ceratonia siliqua. (St. John's Bread) (T). A thick-growing tree with masses of shining, dark green foliage; grows well in almost any soil and is drought resistant. One of the most beautiful evergreen shade trees. 5-gal cans, \$2.25; gal. cans, 60c.



Buddleia Alternifolia

CERATOSTIGMA
Ceratostigma willmottianum. Shrubby perennial; fine for mixed borders. Numerous thin, wiry stems with heads of brilliant, dark blue flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

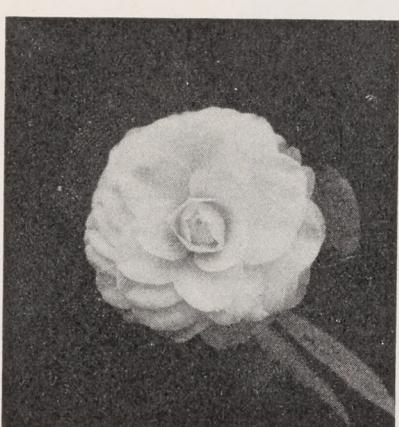
CESTRUM
Cestrum aurantiacum (Orange Cestrum) (S). Waxy flowers of golden-apricot; borne in profusion in late summer and autumn. A very beautiful shrub thriving in fairly warm sections. Too tender for interior valleys. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. Elegans. (Purple Cestrum) (S). Quick-growing shrub with rather large, downy leaves; flowers purplish red produced in early spring; grows well in shade. Gal. cans, 60c.

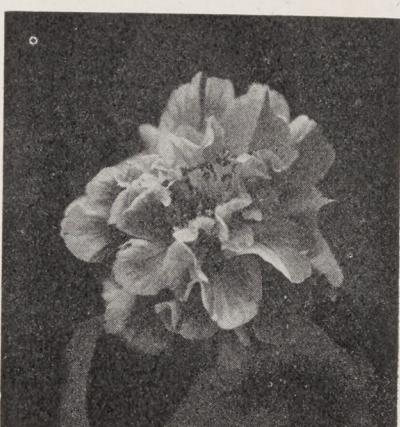
C. parqui. (Chilian Cestrum) Night Scented Jasmine. (S). Flowers greenish-yellow; foliage light green; grows very rapidly and endures shade well. Very fragrant at night. Gal. cans, 60c.

CHIRONIA
Chironia lindoides. (Star Pink) A small, shrubby perennial covered in summer with bright pink, single flowers; foliage blue-green. Plant in warm, well-drained soil. 4-in. pots, 75c.

CHOISYA
Choisya ternata. (Mexican Orange) (S). A useful shrub with bright green, clean-cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters almost continuously. Thrives in most any situation. Balled 18 to 24 in., \$2.25; gal. cans, 60c.



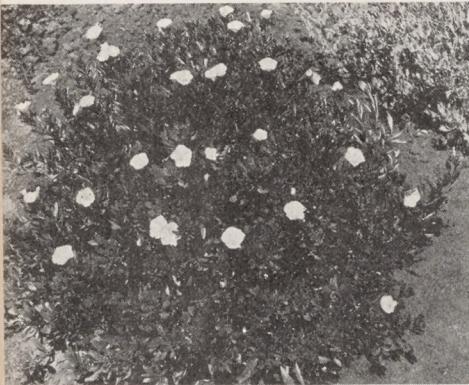
Camellia Pink Perfection



Camellia Tricolor



Ceanothus Arboreus



Convolvulus Cneorum



Cytisus Racemosus

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema grandiflora. (S). Pea-shaped flowers of orange-red with purple keel. Flowers more brilliant and plant more compact than common "Flowering Oak." Gal. cans, 60c.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora. (Camphora officinalis) (Camphor Tree) (T). Fine for street planting; foliage light green with young growth tipped with brilliant pink. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

Cistus albidus. (Whiteleaf Rock Rose) (S). Very resistant to drought. Of compact growth with woolly, gray-green foliage. Flowers lilac-pink, two to three inches across. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. corbariensis. (S). A little known variety with myriads of rather small pure white flowers. Very lovely. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. cypris (formerly known as C. ladaniferus maculata). (Spotted Rock Rose) (S). Often used as ground cover for dry slopes. Flowers white with a dark brownish-crimson spot above the base of each petal. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. purpureus. (S). Recently introduced from England. Very large flowers of reddish lilac with maroon blotch on each petal. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. Silver Pink. (S). The latest introduction from England. Big, clear pink flowers like a lovely wild rose. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

CNEORUM

Cneorum tricoccum. (S). A dwarf shrub with small dark green leaves, yellow flowers and brilliant red berries borne in clusters of three. Gal. cans, 75c.

CONVOLVULUS

Convolvulus cneorum. (S). One can almost say that this little shrub is always in bloom. Its white flowers tinged outside with pink are nearly two inches across. The silver-grey foliage is a most attractive feature and since it is dwarf and compact it is one of the finest plants for the rock garden. Gal. cans, 75c.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri. (Looking Glass Plant) (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and very glossy; flowers small, but followed by yellow berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus capitata. (Evergreen Dogwood) (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large, turning to a ruddy-red before falling; fruits red, showy and the size of a large strawberry. Gal. cans, 60c.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster dielsiana elegans. (Diels' Cotoneaster) (S). Branches slender and arching; berries are small, coral-red and produced in greatest profusion down to the bases of the main branches. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. franchetii. (Franchet Cotoneaster) (S). Drooping shrub with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange, tinged with red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. harroviana. (S). Semi-drooping habit; one of the very finest varieties. Berries small but borne profusely; orange-red in color. A recent introduction. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

C. pannosa. (Silverleaf Cotoneaster) (S). A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white, followed by masses of brilliant red berries which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. parneyi. A strong growing variety with extra large, dark red berries; very showy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

C. salicifolia floccosa. (Willowleaf Cotoneaster) (S). Graceful shrub with long, willow-like leaves; bright red berries in profusion. One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTERS

Cotoneaster adpressa. (Creeping Cotoneaster) (S). A very prostrate form, valuable for rock gardens or ground cover. Leaves are small and narrow; fruits are bright red. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. apiculata. (Cranberry Cotoneaster) (S). Growth semi-prostrate; berries largest of all, brilliant red. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. buxifolia velea. (S). Half-dwarf, sprawling shrub with lovely silvery foliage and red berries. Good rock garden variety. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. dammeri. (C. humifusa) (S). A new and most attractive variety. Spreads flat on the ground. Foliage oval and fairly large; berries abundant and exceptionally brilliant red. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.

C. decora. (Necklace Cotoneaster) (S). Tiny, evergreen foliage with a profusion of brilliant red berries strung along the branches like beads in a necklace. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 75c.

C. horizontalis. (Rock Cotoneaster) (S). Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. In winter this plant becomes deciduous for a short time. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

C. microphylla. (Rockspray Cotoneaster) (S). Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and very small; berries large and rosy-red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 36 to 48 in., \$2.50; 24 to 36 in., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. praecox. (Early Cotoneaster) (S). Berries large, bright red and colored by the end of June. Very fine. Gal. cans, 75c.

CYTISUS . . . Broom

Cytisus Lord Lambourne. (S) A new introduction with charming flowers of scarlet, primrose and rose. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

C. praecox. (Moonlight Broom) (S) Finely branched compact shrub covered with creamy-yellow flowers in early spring. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. racemosus. (G. racemosa) (Easter Broom) (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and very fragrant. Blooms profusely in March and April. 3-gal. cans, \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

C. scoparius. (G. scoparia) (Scotch Broom) (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. scoparius firefly. (S). A Scotch broom with yellow and orange-red blooms. Very new. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. scoparius fulgens. (S). Flowers bright coppery-orange. An unusually brilliant new variety. Gal. cans, 60c.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. (Rose Daphne or Garland Flower) (S). Dwarf plant with spreading, wiry stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a cluster of pink, very fragrant flowers. A valuable plant for rock gardens, thriving in half-shade. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$2.00; 9 to 12 in., \$1.50.

D. odora alba. (White Daphne) (S). Dark green foliage and amazingly fragrant, waxy white blooms produced in January and February. Gal. cans, \$1.75.

D. odora marginata. (Pink Daphne) (S). Semi-prostrate shrub to be grown in full sun on the coast and in shade in warmer locations; blooms in winter; leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink; very fragrant. Balled, 30 to 36 in., \$7.50; balled or in 3-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50; 15 to 18 in., \$3.00.

DENDROMECON

Dendromecon rigida (Tree Poppy) (S). Drought resistant shrub producing small golden poppies all summer. Not common but very lovely. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. (Breath of Heaven) (S). Heath-like shrub with small, white, star-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.

D. pulchrum. (Coleonema pulchrum) (Pink Diosma) (S). This new shrub from South Africa should become a general favorite here. Foliage light-green, heath-like and aromatically fragrant; flowers small, star-shaped, lavender-pink and almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 75c.

D. purpureus. (Agathosma villosa) (S). Small shrub with heath-like foliage producing a profusion of flowers in late winter and early spring. Requires acid soil. Gal. cans, 75c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens. (S). Extremely hardy shrub; silvery green foliage with russet on under side; flowers not noticeable but bears attractive red berries in winter. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

E. pungens maculata. (S). Small shrub with foliage beautifully marked with golden yellow. The best of all variegated shrubs. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

E. pungens variegata. (Yellowedge Elaeagnus) (S). Habit and growth the same as E. pungens but leaves have a narrow yellow margin that is very attractive. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

THE NEW MITCHELL BROOMS

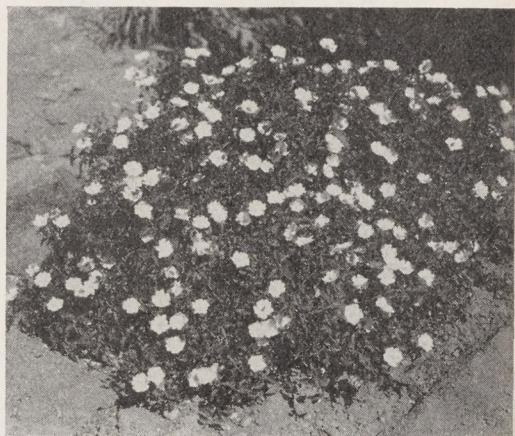
These new hybrid brooms have color combinations not previously seen in this group of plants.

California. Standards rosy-white; rose on reverse; wings glowing rose, deepening to top of the yellow keel. Medium height, spreading habit. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

Pomona. Standards yellow, paling to white; reverse rose; wings amber-orange; keel yellow. Tall with arching stems. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

Stanford. Very showy red flowers on a plant of moderate growth. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

St. Mary's. Lovely, large white flowers on a practically dwarf bush. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.



Cistus Corbariensis

ERICA . . . Heather

Erica carnea. (Spring Heath) (S). A hardy, dwarf variety with carmine blooms. Fine for rock gardens; blooms through the winter. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$1.50.

E. mediterranea. (Biscay Heather) (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Will grow in partial shade and endures more heat than any other variety. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 12 to 18 in., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

E. mediterranea hybrida. (Darley Heath) (S). Rosy pink blooms on a prostrate bush. A grand plant for borders or for rock garden use. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

E. melanthera. (Blackeye Heather) (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink with black-tipped stamens. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. melanthera rosea. (S). Bush is more compact and flowers darker and clearer pink than E. melanthera. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

E. melanthera rubra. (S). Rosy-red blooms borne in long, open sprays, making it fine for cutting. A new variety that is in great demand. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. persoluta alba. (Garland Heath) (S). Small and erect; when in season the plant is covered with light pink buds opening into white flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.



Cistus Purpureus

Daphne Cneorum

A fragrant little beauty for the rock garden





Red Flowering Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus ficifolia

E. persoluta rosea. (Rosy Garland Heath) (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks; flowers small but in dense masses. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

E. regerminans ovata. (S). Flowers purplish-pink; blooms heavily from October to January and again in summer. Gal. cans, 50c.

ERIOBOTRYA . . . Loquat

Rapid-growing, round-headed tree with large, dark green leaves somewhat silvery beneath. Has creamy-white flowers of exquisite fragrance borne in winter. Orange fruit borne in clusters in May and June; both edible and decorative. We offer seedlings from large fruited varieties. Gal. cans, 60c.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia donardensis. (Donard's Seedling Escallonia) (S). Its numerous slender branches are covered with masses of rose pink blooms. One of the best escallonias for small gardens. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. edenensis. (S). A new shrub with beautiful dark pink flowers and glossy foliage. Blooms several times each year. Of neater form than some of the older varieties. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

E. glasnivenensis. (Apple Blossom Escallonia) (S). An English hybrid with lovely, fragrant, bluish-pink flowers; blooms almost constantly. Shrub of compact form. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. ingrami. (S). A new, semi-trailing shrub with long sprays of dark red flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. montevidensis. (S). Large flowers in immense terminal cymes, a late summer and fall bloomer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. orgensis. (S). Erect shrub with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers light pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

E. rosea. (S). A desirable shrub of free-flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers very dark pink. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. rubra. (S). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, flowers deep red. The lowest-growing variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus citriodora. (Lemon Scented Gum) (T). A tall slender tree with white, birch-like bark and long, slender, lemon-scented foliage. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum) (T). A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blooms. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum) (T). The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c; flats of about 100 plants, \$4.50.

E. globulus compacta. (T). Forms a wide bushy tree with many ascending branches and no main trunk. Foliage same as E. globulus. Excellent for wind-breaks as it retains its branches clear to the ground. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. leucoxylon rosea. (Pink Ironbark) (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

THE NEW WEST AUSTRALIA DWARF EUCALYPTUS

NOTE: These varieties were unharmed in our lathhouse in the cold weather of January, 1937. All are apparently harder than E. ficifolia.

Eucalyptus angolosa. Grows 12 to 18 ft. high. Very graceful with dark green foliage and large, rose-pink flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

E. nutans. A large shrub 6 to 10 ft. high. Bright red flowers that are excellent for cutting. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

E. spatulata. Shrubby tree with short, dense branches. Flower buds are red but open to blooms of golden-yellow. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

E. steedmani. Becomes 20 to 25 feet tall with slender, sweeping branches. Bright yellow flowers with brilliant red caps. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; gal. cans, \$1.00.

E. linearis. (T). This small tree has graceful drooping branches and very narrow leaves. Foliage largely used for decorative purposes. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

E. polyanthemos. (Red Box) (T). Very ornamental variety with silvery foliage. Very resistant to drought and makes a fine windbreak. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum) (T). Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drought. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; flats of about 100 plants \$4.50.

E. sideroxylon rosea. (Red Ironbark) (T). Similar to E. leucoxylon rosea, but has dark, corrugated and permanent bark. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

E. viminalis. (Manna Gum) (T). A hardy variety growing into a very large tree. Foliage long and narrow. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; flats, \$4.00.

EUGENIA

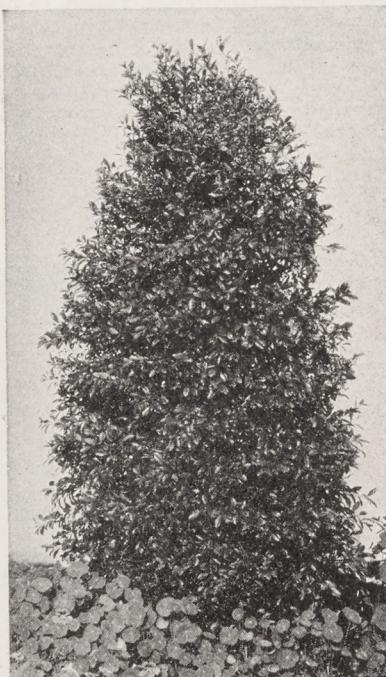
Eugenia hookeri. (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of bronzy hue. Flowers white; purplish-red berries borne in clusters. Will not endure severe frosts. Untrimmed, 5 gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

E. myrtifolia. (Brush Cherry) (S). Foliage dark, glossy green, smaller than E. hookeri; flowers white followed by rosaceous berries; growth is compact and naturally pyramidal; may be sheared into formal shapes. Trimmed pyramids, balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 60c.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus) (S). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture, foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Old plants produce brilliant red berries if grown untrimmed. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus. (Silver Variegated Euonymus) (S). Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow as the season advances; the most upright type of Euonymus and makes a beautiful specimen. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 50c.



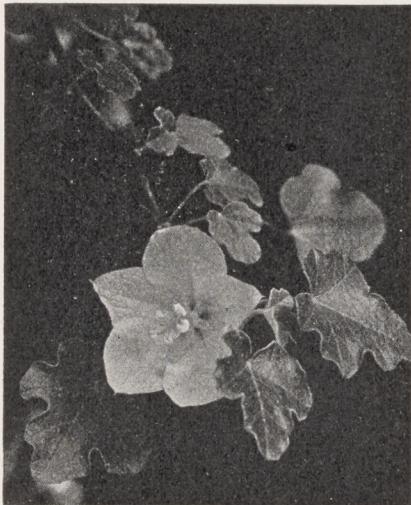
Eugenia Myrtifolia
A foliage plant of distinction

E. japonicus aurea-marginatus. (Golden Euonymus) (S). A slow-growing variety of compact growth; foliage golden yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus. (Golden Variegated Euonymus) (S). Leaves golden yellow at centers, dark green at edges, branches green; of moderately slow growth. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus President Gauthier. (S). Of spreading growth; foliage heavily variegated with creamy-white and margined with pink. A very beautiful variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus. (Duc D'Anjou Euonymus) (S). A spreading and vigorous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow; darker green toward edges. Gal. cans, 50c.



Fremontia

FATSSIA

Fatsia japonica. (Aralia sieboldii) (S). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves lobed, a foot or more wide, smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers white in round clusters. Gal. cans, 60c.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. (Pineapple Guava) (S). A handsome, evergreen shrub. Flowers purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish, egg-shaped, edible fruit with pulpy flesh with a pronounced pineapple and guava flavor. Gal. cans, 60c.

FICUS

Ficus elastica. (India Rubber Tree) (T). Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink sheath. 8-in. pots, \$3.00.

F. macrophylla. (Moreton Bay Fig) (T). Much hardier than the common rubber plant; foliage wider and shorter; dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white. There are many very large trees of this variety scattered over California. 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

FREMONTIA

F. mexicana. (T). A small native tree producing large yellow blossoms in late spring. Very showy and comparatively rare. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

FUCHSIA

Since the formation of the American Fuchsia Society a few years ago there has been a renewed interest in these brilliant and beautiful flowers. Near the seacoast where winters are not too cold nor summers too hot, Fuchsias are invaluable for providing a long season of color in partially shaded areas. They do best in rich, loose soil with plenty of leaf mould and well rotted manure. Give them ample water, preferably from overhead sprinkling.

We offer the following varieties in 4-inch pots at 50c each, except where noted:

Andre Le Notre. Large flowers, prune blue corolla changing to violet, broad scarlet sepals.

Arborescens. Large shrub with panicles of small magenta flowers. Has much the appearance of a lilac.

Aurora superba. Long single; long pointed yellow-pink sepals, slender, orange-carmine petals.

Beauty of Swanley. (Villa Hebe) Slender single of medium size; sepals pale pink, almost white; petals long, pink with a faint suggestion of orchid.

Charmaine. Large single; sepals scarlet, corolla magenta, bell-shaped; grows rapidly and blooms profusely.

Double Dexter. Very long red sepals, medium size, very double corolla; exceptionally graceful.

Durango. Sepals and single corolla uniform dark red, growth rather sprawling and ideal for rock gardens in sheltered situations.

Elm City. Sepals red and extra wide, corolla short, very double, dark purple with red blotch at base of each petal; medium size bloom.

Gracilis. Pointed red sepals almost concealing the tiny violet corolla. Dense little shrub covering itself with bloom.

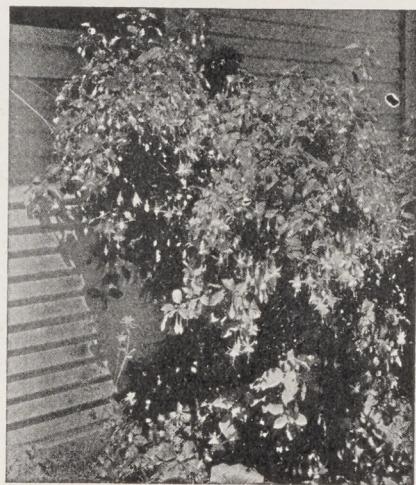
Hap Hazard. Carmine red sepals, double corolla of royal purple with light violet line at edge of each petal. Very rare and beautiful.

Jules Desloges. Large, double violet corolla, reflexed scarlet sepals.

Little Beauty. Small, compact plant; rose-pink sepals, single lavender-blue corolla.

Mme. Eva Boeg. Sepals and corolla an even shade of soft rose-pink; single.

Monstrosa. Carmine sepals, very large; double white corolla veined with red.



Fuchsia Mme. Eva Boeg

Nonpareil. Large, semi-double; sepals pale pink above, rosy beneath; petals wide, ruffled, shading from violet to lilac.

Reflexa. Small, bushy plant with tiny coral red flowers.

Speciosa. Long single flowers with pale pink tube and sepals, corolla dark salmon-pink.

Swanley Yellow. Slender tube and sepals of pale apricot, short corolla of orange-pink.

Thymifolia. A sprawling plant with tiny magenta-rose flower.

Torpilleur. Large double; dark carmine sepals only slightly reflexed, petals white veined with carmine.

GARRYA

Garrya fremontii. (Silk Tassel Bush) (S). Native evergreen with dense, dark green foliage and long pendulous catkin-like blooms. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

GENISTA

Genista monosperma. (Bridal Veil Broom) (S). Unusual shrub with silvery branches and sparse foliage; growth very drooping. White flowers borne in drooping racemes. Gal. cans, 75c.

Fuchsia Torpilleur





Hymenosporum Flavum
Very fragrant and long blooming

GREVILLEA

Grevillea banksii. (S or T). This is the most beautiful Grevillea. Foliage gray-green and fern-like; flowers rosy-scarlet. Will not endure much frost. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. obtusifolia. (S). Prostrate shrub ideal for ground cover in a warm location. Makes a wide-spreading, flat mat of medium green; foliage $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, flowers dark red. New and unusually good looking. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. ornithopoda. (S). Graceful shrub with long, slender branches clothed with fern-like, grey-green foliage. Interesting creamy-white flowers. Will grow nicely in partial shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. robusta. (Silk Oak) (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in trusses of deep orange color. Grows rapidly and does well in all parts of California. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 60c.

Hypericum Moserianum
In flower from April to November



G. rosmarinifolia. (S). Small shrub with rosemary-like foliage. Brilliant flowers of rose, scarlet and gold appearing in winter. Hardy in most of San Francisco Bay area. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. thelemanniana. (S). A small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places. Foliage feathery, flowers a brilliant scarlet; almost continuously in bloom. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 60c.

GREWIA

Grewia caffra. (S). A recently introduced evergreen shrub with mulberry-like leaves about 2 inches across. Flowers lavender-blue, much like perennial asters; blooms in late summer and autumn. Growth rapid, rather sprawling; lovely trained against a wall. Gal. cans, 60c.

HAKEA

Hakea laurina. (S). Drought-resistant Australian shrub with attractive laurel-like foliage and curiously-shaped bright red flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

HELIANTHEMUM

Helianthemum lasianthum (H. formosanum) (S). A small shrubby plant, 2 to 3 feet high with silvery-green foliage, and clusters of yellow flowers with a dark eye; blooms all summer. Plant in full sun. Commonly known as Portuguese Sun Rose. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. mutabile. (Sun Rose) (S). A spreading little plant of rapid growth with small, bright colored flowers resembling Cistus in white, pink, rose, salmon and red. Requires little moisture and blooms all summer. Excellent for covering dry, steep slopes. Gal. cans, 50c.

HELLEBORUS

Helleborus niger *altifolius*. (Christmas Rose). Perennial with attractive foliage and large waxy white flowers flushed pink. Blooms from November to February regardless of cold. Plant under deciduous trees as it needs winter sun and summer shade. 3-year-old plants, \$1.25.

H. Orientalis. (Lenten Rose). Habit same as above variety but flowers are pink and maroon; blooms in February and March. 3-year plants, 75c.

HIBISCUS

H. rosa sinensis. (Chinese Hibiscus) (S). A tender, evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and brilliant, showy flowers. Plant in a sunny location and protect from frost. If top branches are frozen the plants will branch lower down and bloom the same season. We can supply plants with pink, apricot or red flowers. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum aureum. (Golden St. Johnswort) (S). Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, one to two inches across. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. calycinum. (S). Low-growing, flowers, yellow; partial to a shady location; makes a good ground cover under trees. Gal. cans, 50c each; 10 for \$4.50.

H. floribunda. (S). Slender, many-stemmed shrub with narrow foliage and large racemes of dainty yellow flowers all summer. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. moserianum. (Goldflower) (S). Beautiful low-growing shrub; flowers golden yellow; fine for grouping and mass effects. Almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 50c.

HYMENOSPORUM

Hymenosporum flavum. (T). Small, slender tree with foliage like a Pittosporum. Cream-yellow flowers an inch across are borne in profusion from April to July; deliciously fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

ILEX . . . Holly

Ilex aquifolium. (English Holly) (T). Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Hollies are dioecious, that is, male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. It is necessary to have both to insure a crop of berries on the female trees; male trees never produce berries. Grafted female plants, balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50; 4-in. pots, 75c; male plants, 20 per cent less.

I. aquifolium Silver Queen. (T). Similar to English Holly except that foliage is beautifully marbled with creamy-white. 4-in. pots, 75c.

I. aquifolium Van Tol. (Dutch Holly) (T). Foliage is smooth and almost free from spines. Berries more profusely than does English Holly. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

I. cornuta. (Chinese Holly) (T). Foliage shorter, broader and lighter than English Holly. Berries large and bright red. Will thrive in hot sections. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

I. pernieri. (Perney Holly) (T). Small tree with slender branches thickly covered with glossy, prickly, inch-long foliage. Large, dark red berries. A very fine recent introduction. Balled, with berries, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; Gal. cans, \$1.00.

KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel) (S). Small shrub with light green foliage and clusters of dainty pink flowers like small rhododendrons. Requires shade of tall trees and acid soil. Not recommended unless special care can be given. Very lovely. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.25.

LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria pattersoni. (S or T). Large shrub or small tree with waxy, pink blooms shaped like small single hollyhocks. Foliage grey-green, thick and waxy. An unusually beautiful plant. Gal. cans, 60c.

LANTANA

Lantana. (S). Extremely free-flowering shrubs, sometimes half-climbing. Excellent for ground cover; rapid growing. Flowers borne in small clusters in colors of lavender, yellow and orange-red. 4-in. pots, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

LAURUS . . . Laurel

Laurus nobilis. (Bay Tree) (Grecian Laurel) (S or T). A pyramidal shrub with upright branches; stiff dark green leaves. Often clipped into cones or standards. Useful where a somewhat formal shrub is desired. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

Portugal Laurel



LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus carolinensis. (American Cherry Laurel) (S or T). This fine evergreen of the Southern States is valuable for shade, ornament, and makes a fine hedge. The leaves are large, bright and shiny. Flowers are small with cream-colored petals; fruits black and shiny. 5-gal. cans, \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

L. lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel) (S). A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact. Makes a beautiful trimmed hedge. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

L. officinalis. (English Laurel) (S). Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

LAVATERA

Lavatera olbia. (S). A shrubby perennial related to the mallows and hollyhocks. Lavender-rose flowers three inches across are in bloom from spring until frost. Each plant develops into a large clump. Gal. cans, 60c.

LAVENDULA

Lavendula officinalis. (Lavender) (S). An old favorite because of its pleasing odor. Does well in dry places. Compact form, with large, deep blue flowers; good for border or rock garden. Gal. cans, 50c.

French Cut Leaf Lavender. (S). Has light green, yarrow-like foliage and heads of pale lavender flowers. Compact plants. Gal. cans, 60c.

L. pedunculata. (S). Has extra large, showy flowers. Not so hardy as our other varieties but much more beautiful. 4-in. pots, 75c.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree) (S or T). Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage greyish-green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

L. chapmanni. (S). Small, pointed foliage; star-shaped, pink flowers. Makes a fine clipped hedge in light shade. Gal. cans, 50c.

LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum coriaceum. (Dwarf Privet) (S). Slow-growing type with thick, waxy, undulate foliage; creamy-white flowers and numerous blue berries. Has more character than other privets. 6-in. pots, 75c each; gal. cans, 60c each.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright, glossy green above, golden brown beneath; flowers creamy white; extremely fragrant, six to eight inches in diameter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Grape) (S). Dense, low-spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes in February and March, followed by a profusion of blue, grape-like berries. Grows well in shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

M. ilicifolium compacta. (S). A new variety with foliage much like Oregon Grape though somewhat lighter in color; growth dwarf and compact, making it a fine little shrub for foundation planting. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.



Japanese Privet
Trimmed standard



Lavatera Olbia
A showy new shrubby perennial



Magnolia Grandiflora

Its fragrant white flowers are unsurpassed in beauty.

M. japonica. (Japanese Mahonia) (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellowish-green with age; flowers large, followed by large blue berries. Fine for a shady location. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

M. pinnata. (California Holly Grape) (S). Similar to Oregon Grape but foliage more crinkled and holly-like with beautiful bronze shading. Growth quite compact. Gal. cans, 75c.

MELALEUCA

Melaleuca decussata. (Lilac Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and blue-green; flowers lavender in color. Gal. cans, 50c.

M. hypericifolia. (Dotted Melaleuca) (S). Slender branch shrub with large showy flowers of orange-red. The most brilliant Melaleuca. Gal. cans, 50c.

M. nesophila. (Pink Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Gal. cans, 50c.

MICHELIA

Michelia fuscata. (Banana Shrub) (S). Small magnolia-like, light green leaves. Small yellow flowers of true magnolia form with a rich, delicious banana odor. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.00.

MYOPORUM

Myoporum laetum. (T). Small tree or shrub with thick leathery leaves. Unexcelled for planting along the beach or in a cold, foggy situation. Small pink flowers and rosy-lavender berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

MYRSINE—New

Myrsine africana. (S). A dwarf shrub with small, box-like leaves. Excellent for low hedges as it will endure more drought and sun than boxwood. Gal. cans, 60c; 10 for \$5.00.

MYROXYLON—New

Myroxylon senticosum. (S). Hardy, slow-growing shrub, excellent for hedge or shrubbery border. Has shining, bright-green, ovate leaves, two inches long; stems somewhat thorny. New growth tinged with bronze. Gal. cans, 75c.

OCHNA—New

Ochna multiflora. (S). Dwarf, evergreen shrub, new foliage of a beautiful bronzy color, deep golden-yellow flowers in summer followed by vivid red seed capsules. Beautiful in every stage. Grows best in light shade. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus aurantiacus. (Yellow Sweet Olive) (T). Small tree with stiff, glossy foliage. Produces an abundance of small orange flowers in October which have a most remarkable fragrance. Very rare. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

O. delavayi. (S). Clusters of small, white, very fragrant flowers borne in March and April on a broad shrub about six feet high. Dark green, oval leaves an inch long. Very rare, new plant. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

O. fragrans (Olea fragrans). (Sweet Olive) (T). Long, slender foliage with serrated edges. Flowers creamy-white, produced in abundance in autumn. Fragrance exceptionally fine. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

N. Sister Agnes. Large, single white, very fine. Gal. cans, 60c.

N. Splendens gigantea. Very large, double rose, fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon). (California Holly) (S or T). Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored red berries. Does fine under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 60c.

P. serrulata nova. (Chinese Photinia) (T). Large leaves with prickly margins; new growth, intense copper. Bears large clusters of orange-red berries. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.25; gal. cans, 60c.

Nandina Domestica

A colorful plant at all seasons



PICKERINGEA

Pickeringea montana. (Chaparral Pea) (S). A spiny, native shrub valuable for planting in a hot, dry location. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea. (Rosy Rice Flower) (S). Small evergreen shrub with very small dark green leaves and numerous heads of rose-pink flowers. Lovely in a large rock garden or under tall shrubs. 4-in. pots, 60c; gal. cans, 75c.

PLEROMA

Pleroma grandiflora. (Tibouchina semidecandra) (S). A lovely flowering shrub with velvety bronze-green foliage; flowers dark royal purple and two to three inches across. Blooms during summer and fall. Will freeze back if exposed to hard frost but sprouts up again and blooms the following summer. Gal. cans, 75c.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum crassifolium. (Karo Pittosporum) (S). Quite a large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft grey-green, flowers wine-color. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

P. eugenioides. (Tarata Pittosporum) (S or T). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than in the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for tall clipped or informal hedge. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

Pyracantha Coccinea

Equally beautiful in flower or berry



P. phillyraeoides. (Narrow Leaf Pittosporum) (T or S). A small tree with slender, drooping branches which give it the habit of a Weeping Willow. Leaves long and narrow, flowers small, yellow and fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. rhombifolium. (Queensland Pittosporum) (S). Tall shrub with broad toothed leaves of dark green. Flowers are white, followed by showy orange berries. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans). (Tawhīwhī Pittosporum) (S or T). Large shrub or small tree, valuable for hedges or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

P. tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum) (S). A handsome variety of low-spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant and numerous. Excellent for foundation plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. undulatum. (Victorian Box) (T). Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of the above, wavy-margined and tapering. Flowers are yellowish-white and extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana. (S). An ever-blooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Gal. cans, 50c.



Pittosporum Tobira

Cream-white flowers; fragrant as Daphne.

PRUNUS

Prunus ilicifolia. (California Evergreen Cherry) (T). Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined like English Holly. Fine for hedges. Gal. cans, 60c, 10 for \$5.00.

P. lyoni. (Catalina Cherry) (T). A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. Gal. cans, 60c, 10 for \$5.00.

PSIDIUM

Psidium cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava) (S). Compact shrub with dark green, leathery leaves. Fruit deep claret and with very fine flavor. Gal. cans, 60c.

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea. (Burning Bush) (S). Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange; from August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 3-gal. cans, \$1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

P. coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn) (S). Very similar to *P. coccinea* but taller and more upright growth with bronzy tints on leaves. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. crenulata. (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn) (S). Foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy; August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. crenulata flava. (S). A new variety similar in form to *P. crenulata* but the berries are a clear light yellow; most attractive and different from other varieties. Gal. cans, 75c.

P. crenulata yunnanensis. (Yunnan Firethorn) (S). Foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright and red berries from October to March. Fine for mass effects or for bank and ground cover. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. formosiana splendens. (S). An improvement over the common *P. formosiana*. Large red berries borne in almost unbelievable profusion. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.



Rhododendron *Lady Alice Fitzwilliam*

P. rogersiana aurantiaca. (S). A new variety with foliage and habit of growth much like *P. crenulata yunnanensis* but berries are golden yellow and remain in good condition on the plants much longer than the berries of *P. coccinea*. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. Weaver's Superb. (S). This variety is the result of crossing *P. formosiana* splendens with *P. crenulata yunnanensis*. It is superbly beautiful with its profusion of large, orange red berries and broad, glossy foliage. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus agrifolia. (California Live Oak) (T). Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; gal. cans, 60c.

Q. suber. (Cork Oak) (T). Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; gal. cans, 60c.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis japonica (R. ovata). (Yedo Hawthorn) (S). A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

R. indica rosea. (S). A new variety with bright pink flowers. Exceptionally fine for low plantings. Gal. cans, 75c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus. (Italian Buckthorn) (S). Large shrub; foliage glossy green. Good plant for shrubbery border. Gal. cans, 60c.

R. californica. (Coffee Berry) (S). Large spreading shrub with dark, glossy foliage. Will thrive in fairly heavy shade. Flowers white followed by purple fruits. Gal. cans, 75c.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons should be planted in partial shade and prefer acid soil. Should receive liberal applications of leaf mold or peat for best results. Do not fertilize them with fertilizers containing lime. Mulch the top soil to conserve moisture and pull weeds by hand; do not cultivate close to plants as roots are very near surface.

Rhododendron Boule de Neige. Pure white blossoms on dwarf bushes. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$4.25.

R. Britannia. This is easily the finest red rhododendron grown. Trusses of flowers are unusually large and of a fine clear red. Budded plants, balled, 18 to 20 inches, \$5.50.

R. Countess of Athlone. Dainty, blush-pink; an easy variety to grow. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$4.25.

R. Cynthia. A beautiful rosy-scarlet with fine trusses of large flowers. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$6.00.

R. everestianum. A late blooming variety with lovely, large lavender blooms. Balled, with numerous buds, 15 to 18 in., \$4.25.

R. fastuosum florepleno. Double flowers of a nice shade of lavender borne in trusses of medium size. Budded plants, balled, 15 to 18 in., \$4.00.

RHUS

Rhus integrifolia. (S). Thick, ovate leaves with toothed edges. Bush is low, broad and compact, withstanding drought and presenting a fine appearance at all times. Gal. cans, 75c.

R. laurina. (Sumac) (S or T). A large native shrub or small tree with long, slender, dark green leaves on coppery-red branches. Gal. cans, 75c.

R. ovata. (Sugar Bush) (S). Low growing native shrub with round, thick leaves of dark green and small pink or white flowers. Grows rapidly and is extremely hardy. Gal. cans, 75c.

ROSMARINUS

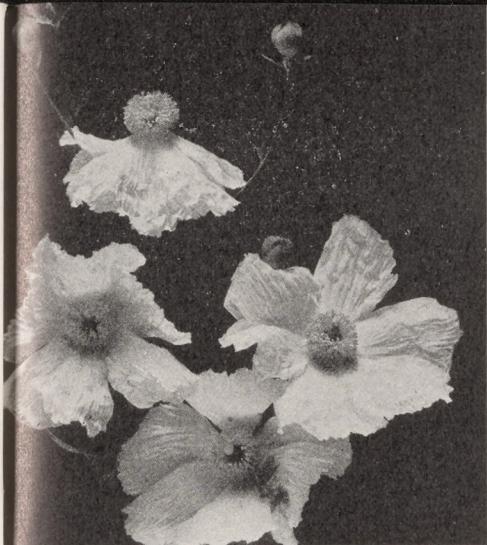
Rosmarinus officinalis. (Rosemary) (S). Small, straggly shrub with grey-green, aromatic foliage and pale blue, almost white flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

SARCOCOCCA

Sarcococca ruscifolia. (S). A little known shrub that is very useful for planting in shady corners or under other larger plants. It grows about two feet high; produces white, very fragrant flowers in spring; foliage is laurel-like. One of our best novelties. Gal. cans, 60c.

Rhododendron *Pink Pearl*





Matilija Poppy
Romneya coulteri

SCHINUS . . . Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. (California Pepper Tree) (T). Fast growing, hardy evergreen tree with fine-cut feathery foliage and red berries. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

SOLANUM

Solanum lanceolatum. (S). Round-headed, small, sub-shrub with large, dark grey-green leaves and violet-blue flowers from May to December. Very showy; drought resistant. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOPHORA

Sophora tetaptera microphylla. (S). A slender tree with finely divided pinnate leaves. Canary-yellow flowers, pea-shaped, an inch long, borne profusely in small clusters. Very showy; blooms in April. Gal. cans, 75c.

SPARTIUM

Spartium junceum (Genista hispanica). (Weaver's Broom — Spanish Broom) (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. Gal. cans, 50c.

STERCULIA

Sterculia diversifolia. (Bottle Tree) (T). A clean, symmetrical evergreen shade tree. Foliage varies from entire to partly lobed. Flowers bell-shaped, cream with wine centers; seed pods like curious little boats. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

STRANSVESIA

Stransvesia davidiana. (S). A tall, somewhat drooping shrub with clusters of red berries like cotoneaster. Foliage is long, glossy and occasional leaves turn brilliant red like Photinia serrulata. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

TERNSTROEMIA

Ternstroemia japonica (Cleyera) (S or T). Thick, leathery leaves a bit like those of raphiolepis on a regularly branched small tree that grows best in partial shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. (California Laurel) (T). California's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 75c.

VERONICA

Veronica andersoni. (S). Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple; blooms almost continuously. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. buxifolia. (Boxleaf Veronica) (S). A good variety for borders. Growth low and compact with small, grey-blue leaves. Flowers white and not important. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

V. decussata. (S). Small, compact shrub with dark green foliage and numerous violet-blue flowers produced freely throughout the year. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. hulkeana. (S). Small, nearly round leaves on slender stems. Almost constantly covered with masses of dainty lavender flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

V. imperialis. (S). Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers brilliant reddish-purple. A constant bloomer and very hardy. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. pinquefolia. (S). Small shrub with pointed, grey-green foliage somewhat like *V. buxifolia*. Flowers white. Gal. cans, 50c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum japonicum. (S). Rapid growing shrub with large, glossy, leathery leaves somewhat similar to English Laurel. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

V. odoratissimum. (S). Grown for its ornamental foliage. Leaves thick and glossy, dark green in summer, many of them becoming brilliant red in winter. Old plants produce clusters of very fragrant, waxy, white blooms. Gal. cans, 60c.

V. suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum) (S). Of spreading habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled, flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

V. tinus. (Laurustinus) (S). A compact, hardy shrub that grows well in almost any location. Can be kept to any desired size by pruning. Produces large quantities of flowers in late winter months; pink in bud, white when open. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.



Bottle Tree
Sterculia diversifolia

V. tinus lucidum. (Laurustinus Grandiflora) (S). A strong-growing form of the preceding variety with large, glossy foliage and flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 50c.

V. tinus robustum. (Roundleaf Laurustinus) (S). An erect growing type with large, nearly round leaves. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. tinus strictum. (Spiry Laurustinus) (S). Tall, slender and erect in growth; foliage slightly rounded; flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 50c.



Viburnum Tinus (Laurustinus)
An extremely hardy plant with beautiful flowers

... How To

Plant & Care for Ornamental Trees & Shrubs

- In our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months. Plants grown in pots, or established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Fill the hole about three-quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one hand under the ball; with the other steadyng the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. Do not remove the burlap from the ball as it will soon rot. Always leave a basin around the tree so water will soak in instead of running away from the tree.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half the bottom, then reverse

the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough white-washing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the trees.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

- Though suggestions given here are based on conditions in Central Coastal California, they will for the most part be found suitable for other sections. We will be glad to have our customers write us for more detailed information on their individual problems.

Trees for shade

Arizona Ash
Elms
Frostfighter Walnuts
Maples
Oriental Planes
Poplars

Windbreaks

Bamboo
Casuarinas
Cypress
Eucalyptus
Pines
Poplars

Hedges

Arbor Vitae
Berberis
Boxwood
Euonymus
Heather
Pittosporum
Viburnum

Flowering Trees for Early Color

Deciduous Magnolia
Flowering Apricot
Flowering Cherry
Flowering Crabapple
Flowering Peach
Hawthorn
Laburnum

Flowering Shrubs for Border Plantings

Crepe Myrtle
Deutzia
Flowering Pomegranate
Hibiscus
Spirea
Weigela

Foundation Planting and General Garden Use

Berberis
Broom
Camellia
Choisya
Cistus
Cotoneaster
Daphne
Mahonia
Myrtus
Pyracantha

Plants for Dry Slopes

Callistemon
Cassia
Cistus
Cytisus
Leptospermum
Oleander

Plants for Shaded Areas

Aucuba
Azalea

Camellia

Daphne (in warmer sections)
Hydrangea
Mahonia
Rhododendron
Sarcococca
Viburnum

Rhus ovata Umbellularia Spirea douglasii

New and Unusual Plants

Abelia floribunda
Abutilon Dwarf Red
Aster fruticosa
Brunfelsia
Buddleia salviifolia
Bruckenthalia
Cistus Silver Pink
Convolvulus cneorum
Mitchell Brooms (Cytisus)
Cotoneaster decora
Escallonia edenensis
Grevillea obtusifolia
Ilex pernieri
Osmanthus delavayi
Pyracantha rogersiana
Aurora Flowering Peach
Aldenham Crab Apple
Chas. Abraham Flowering
Apricot

California Native Shrubs and Trees

Berberis nevini
Carpenteria californica
Ceanothus
Dendromecon rigida
Fremontia mexicana
Garrya elliptica
Photinia arbutifolia
Pickeringea montana
Prunus lyoni
Quercus agrifolia
Rhamnus californica
Rhus laurina

Plants with Aromatic Foliage

Lavender
Rosemary
Laurus
Umbellularia
Myrtus
Diosma
Eugenia

... "Roeding's Quality"

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

• Deciduous trees are those that drop their leaves in winter. As a class they are the most rapid-growing trees and are easily transplanted in winter. They are well suited for planting as shade or avenue trees as they give shade only in summer and admit desired sunlight during winter.

ACER . . . Maple

Acer dasycarpum. (Silver Maple) A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable. Fine for street planting. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

A. negundo variegata. (Silver Leaf Box Elder) Small tree with finely cut foliage heavily marked with white. Very dainty and graceful in appearance. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

A. palmatum. (Japanese Maple) Small trees, handsome on account of their graceful habit, elegant foliage and rich color. In early spring they are reddish-bronze gradually changing to dark green with bronze tints as the season advances. Should be given a partially shaded location if possible. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. palmatum dissectum. (Lace Leaf Japanese Maple) Small, drooping tree with heavily cut, fern-like foliage, remaining red during most of the spring and summer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.25; 18 to 24 in., \$3.75.

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple) Large, round-headed tree with heavy, dark foliage. Fine for almost any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75.

A. platanoides schwedleri. (Purple-leaf Maple) The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange; young foliage coppery and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

A. rubrum. (Red Maple) A slow growing variety. Flowers and young leaves copper-red in early spring; autumn foliage rosy-red. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

AESCRULUS

Aesculus hippocastanum carnea. (Red Flowered Horse Chestnut) A beautiful tree and very rare. Long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.75.

BETULA . . . Birch

Betula alba. (European White Birch) Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Very effective planted in small groups. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch) Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk in older trees is snow-white and straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.25.



European White Birch

Equally beautiful in winter and in summer

CATALPA

Catalpa speciosa. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers large, white with brown markings, shaped like those of a trumpet vine. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

FAGUS . . . Beech

Fagus sylvatica riversi. (Copper Beech) Young foliage is brilliant copper color and mature foliage retains a strong purple tinge all summer. Tree is tall, slender and graceful, making a beautiful specimen. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$12.50; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

FRAXINUS . . . Ash

Fraxinus velutina. (Modesto Type Arizona Ash) The common Arizona Ash has long been noted for its sturdy resistance to adverse conditions. This new type, known as "Modesto Ash," grows much more rapidly than the type and is a handsomer tree. Most desirable in every way. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

F. viridis. (Green Ash) A native tree that is excellent for planting in cold, damp situations. Makes a neat and symmetrical shade tree. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). (Maiden Hair Tree) A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maiden hair fern and of a bright green color; yellow in autumn. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

KOELREUTARIA

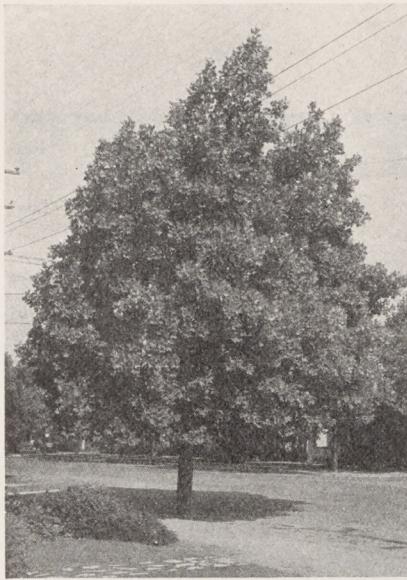
Koelreutaria paniculata. (Golden Rain Tree) Large, finely divided leaves which are brilliant copper in early spring. Immense panicles of bright yellow flowers followed by balloon-shaped, bronze-red seed pods. A striking tree at all seasons. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweet Gum) Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree) A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage of unusual form and light green in color; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.



Tulip Tree
Liriodendron

MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree) One of the handsomest of our quick-growing shade trees; forms a typical umbrella-like head without trimming. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

PLATANUS . . . Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. (European Sycamore, Oriental Plane) A handsome tree of large proportions widely used for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and fine lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

POPULUS . . . Poplar

Populus candicans. (Balm of Gilead) Rapid growing, tall, large-headed tree. Foliage dark green, bark same color on younger branches. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., 90c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar) A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower, providing a quick shade. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c.

P. nigra italica. Slender, erect Lombardy Poplars lining a driveway with their foliage shimmering in the sunlight present a picture of striking beauty. They are frequently used as accent trees in large plantings where their upward growing branches produce a very vigorous effect. They are also unsurpassed for use as a screen or windbreak. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c.



Oriental Plane
Platanus orientalis

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus coccinea. (Scarlet Oak) A well-formed and robust growing tree. Foliage acutely cut and pointed, dark green and turning to dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best deciduous oaks. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75.

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak) A very good street tree. Grows tall with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage deeply lobed with sharp points. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75.

Q. rubra. (Red Oak) An excellent street tree of fairly rapid growth. Foliage turns to russet and copper in autumn. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., with branched heads, \$2.25.

ROBINIA . . . Locust

Robinia hispida macrophylla. (Rose Acacia) Flowers dark rosy-pink, borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top-grafted and grown as a standard. Bare root, 8 ft., \$4.00.

R. pseudacacia. (Black Locust) A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green, flowers white and very fragrant. Very drought resistant. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

R. Pseudacacia decaisneana. (Pink Locust) Rapid growing, tall tree with long racemes of fragrant, pale pink blooms. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

MORUS—Mulberry

Morus multicaulis. A rapid growing shade tree with glossy, light green leaves. In the Orient the leaves are fed to silkworms. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

SALIX . . . Willow

Salix babylonica. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

S. babylonica aurea. (Golden Weeping Willow) Differs from the common variety in having golden-yellow bark and lighter green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash) A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red berries which hang on trees until late in the winter. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

STERCULIA

Sterculia platanifolia. (Chinese Parasol Tree) A deciduous form of the bottle tree. Leaves are like immense maple leaves, but thick and leathery. A large round-topped tree when mature. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TILIA . . . Linden

Tilia platyphyllos. (European Linden) A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and light green. Flowers yellow and fragrant. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

ULMUS . . . Elm

Ulmus americana. (American or White Elm) Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

U. pumila. (Chinese or Siberian Elm) Most rapid growing of the Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than American Elm. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Liquidambar—Southern Sweet Gum



Visit Our GARDENS...

• Our Seventh Annual Outdoor Bulb Show will be held from early March till mid-April. Cards of invitation, giving the exact dates, are mailed to our customers and friends before the formal opening of the show.

Daffodils dominate the opening weeks with thousands of cheery blooms in more than a hundred varieties. Flowering with the Daffodils are early Dutch Iris, Anemones, Ranunculus, Species Tulips and many other rare bulbs. A background planting of flowering trees and shrubs adds to the colorful scene.

The latter part of the show features Tulips and Dutch Iris. Mendel, Triumph, Cottage, Breeder and Darwin Tulips in the newest and most beautiful varieties are shown. In all, 164 varieties of tulips have been planted for the 1938 show.

Our Rose Gardens, containing more than 200 varieties, including the latest creations of the world's foremost rose hybridizers, is at its best in late April and early May. Rose lovers, however, will find it colorful and interesting at any time from April to November.



Roses continue the parade of bloom immediately after tulips and irises have flowered.

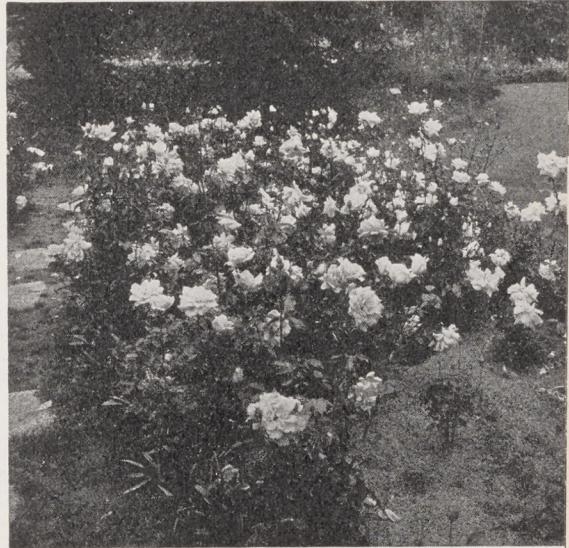


Spring Glory Daffodil is aptly named—an early variety, it is a forerunner of a glorious season of bloom.

A section of our Daffodil Test Garden with Tresserve, a fine Yellow Trumpet, in the foreground.



Our visitors are entertained with true California hospitality at "Old Adobe," our 100-year old Guest Lodge.



Early May finds the roses at the height of their glory.



February Gold defies the weather from its stronghold high in the rock garden.



FLOWERING TREES



Park Weeping Cherry



Magnolia Stellata

Flowers with late Hyacinths and early Tulips

• In the long succession of colorful pictures that are presented in California gardens, the most impressive are those provided in February, March and April by Flowering Trees. Blooming before the appearance of foliage, as most of them do, their clear tones of color afford boundless opportunities for the creation of lovely garden scenes. Their graceful branches are exquisitely beautiful either spread against backgrounds of sober evergreens or matching their brilliant colors with beds of gay tulips, daffodils and other early flowers.

CERCIS . . . Redbud

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud) Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink, pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

C. siliquastrum alba. (White Judas Tree) A small tree producing in April an abundance of white, pea-shaped flowers. Gal. cans, 75c.

CRATAEGUS . . . Hawthorn

Crataegus coccinea. (Carrier's Thorn) Small, pyramidal tree with single white flowers. Its greatest beauty lies in the large, waxy berries of brilliant scarlet. Individual berries are the size of cherries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

C. cordata. (Washington Thorn) A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep, glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

C. double pink. Small tree covered in early spring with small, double flowers that open pale pink and become rosypink with maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

C. double white. Creamy-white, fully double flowers that sometimes become tinged with pink at maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

C. oxyacantha splendens. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn) Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

LABURNUM . . . Golden Chain

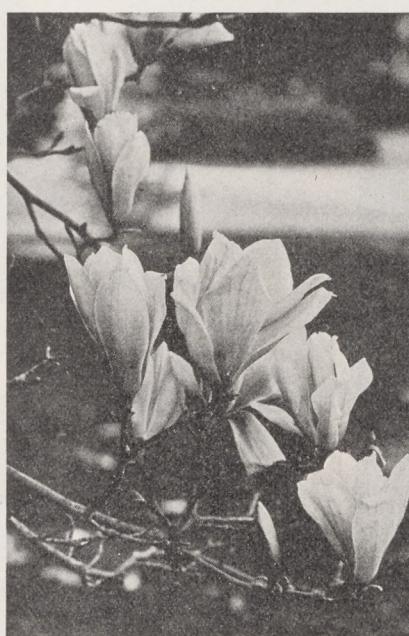
Laburnum vossii. (Long Clustered Golden Chain) A great improvement over the old Laburnum vulgare. It is a small tree with green bark and foliage like exaggerated clover leaves. Flowers are pure golden yellow and formed like those of the Wisteria. The hanging clusters attain as much as 18 to 20 inches length and are borne very profusely in late April after most flowering trees are through blooming. Very beautiful and still very rare. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia lennei. (Lenne Magnolia) Magnificent saucer-shaped blooms eight inches across; petals broad and rounded, outside bright purple-rose, inside nearly white; very fragrant. Blooms about 10 days later than *M. soulangeana*. Leaves large, often 12 inches long and 8 inches wide. Eventually becomes a tree 20 feet or more. Blooms most freely in full sun but will grow in partial shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.

M. liliiflora. (M. obovata) (Lily Magnolia) A lovely variety of Deciduous Magnolia. Flowers are 4 to 5 inches long, purple outside and lavender within. Blooms remain cupped and do not open flat. Main blooming season in March and April before leaves appear but a few flowers appear in summer. Foliage light green, 6 to 8 inches long. Growth rather rapid; becomes large shrub or small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

M. soulangeana. (Saucer Magnolia) Large flowers 5 to 7 inches long with pointed petals; purplish-pink and lavender outside, pale lavender or white inside. Blooms in March before leaves appear; very fragrant. Grows into handsome tree, pyramidal in form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00.



Magnolia Soulangeana

The fragrant blooms are like Giant Tulips

M. soulangiana nigra. (Tree Tulip) This is the true nigra type with blooms dark purple outside and dark lavender within. Larger and darker than *M. liliiflora*. Grows slowly into a small tree. A rare and very desirable variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50.

M. stellata. (Star Magnolia) The rarest of the deciduous magnolias. Grows to a small, spreading tree. In April it is a mass of fragrant white flowers 3 inches across, each flower made up of numerous long narrow petals as though cut from waxed crepe paper. Balled plants, 18 to 24 inches, extra heavy with numerous buds, \$7.50.

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus amygdalus flore pleno. (Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond) Shrubby little tree with long, slender branches heavily laden in earliest spring with very double rosette-like flowers. We can supply these in either pink or white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

FLOWERING APRICOT . . .

Prunus mume.

Dawn. Earlier than flowering peach. Many consider this the most beautiful of all flowering trees. Individual flowers are very large and double with a delicious odor. Color is a warm shell pink. Tree grows rapidly with handsome dark green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., 90c.

Praecox. The earliest of all flowering trees, always blooms in January. Cream-white, fragrant, single blooms. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Prunus persica. (Flowering Peach) Bears great masses of double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c. (Except Aurora.)

CHAS. ABRAHAM FLOWERING APRICOT

This variety was imported from China by the late Chas. Abraham, pioneer nurseryman, shortly before his death and has been named in his honor. It is reported to have been discovered in the garden of an ancient temple. Unlike the Mumes, this is a true Apricot. Flower buds are large and brilliant red, opening to very double flowers of carmine-pink. The tree is a very vigorous grower. Offered to the public for the first time last year. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Varieties of Flowering Peaches

Aurora. A new color in Flowering Peaches, being a clear, light pink; much softer shade than other varieties. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

Burbank. Large double pink flowers, late.

Double Red—Late. Very large, fully double flowers.

Double Red—Early. The most popular variety.

Double White. Large flowers, exquisitely lovely.

San Jose Pink. The earliest variety; soft rose-pink, semi-double flowers.

FLOWERING PLUMS

Prunus bliriana. Semi-double flowers of soft pink borne on long slender branches. Foliage plum-like and heavily tinged with bronze. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. pissardi. (Purple Leaf Plum) Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white-tinted pink, appearing before the leaves. Fruit reddish-purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. triloba. A dwarf tree with double flowers of dainty appleblossom-pink. Foliage downy and lobed. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. vesuvius. (Burbank's Purple Leaf Plum) Foliage larger and more reddish than *Prunus pissardi*. Flowers are slightly larger and later. A very brilliant decorative tree. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

White Flowering Almond

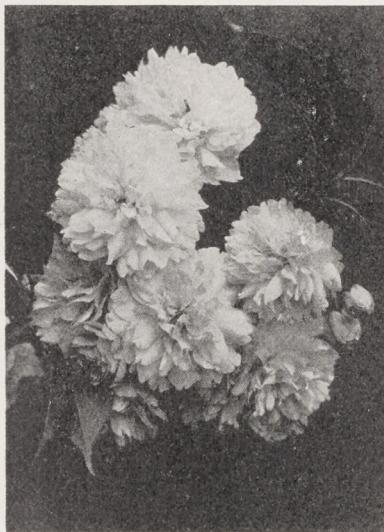


Prunus Blieriana with Silver Star Daffodils



Above: San Jose Pink Peach
Bechtel's Flowering Crab





Flowering Cherry
Naden

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

Akebono. (Daybreak) Very early. Flowers single, pink; borne entirely before the leaves and in such profusion as to make the tree look like a pink cloud. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Amagawa. Pale pink, semi-double ruffled blooms, delightfully fragrant. A robust grower. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

Campanulata. Blooms 4 to 6 weeks earlier than other cherries. Single, bell-shaped, pendulous blooms of rosy-carmine. Quite different from all other flowering trees. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Kanzan (Sekiyama). Double, dark pink, with extremely large flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Naden. One of the loveliest and the most double pink flowered variety. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Arnold's Flowering Crab
Pyrus arnoldiana



Pink Pearl. One of the earliest flowering double varieties; medium pink. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Shirotae (Mt. Fuji). The best double white. Flowers are large and double. Foliage light green. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

Shogetsu. Double, pale pink flowers in long racemes. Very free flowering. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Victory (Shirofugen). Flowers very large, borne in racemes; blooms open pale pink, become white, then turn cerise; beautiful bronzy foliage. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

JAPANESE WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY

Double Pink Weeping. A very rare variety; branches do not droop as much as the single weepers. Deep pink, double flowers of medium size. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$3.50.

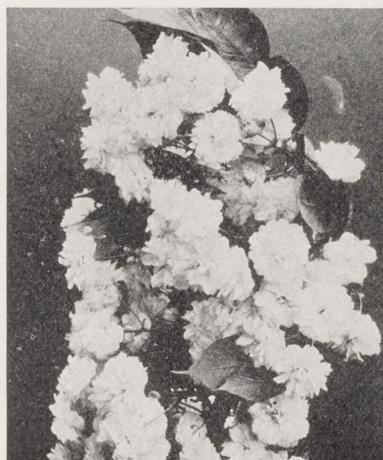
Park Weeping (Prunus *aequinoctialis pendula rosea*). A strongly drooping type of vigorous growth; blossoms are pale pink and borne in greatest profusion. An exquisitely beautiful tree. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$3.50.

PYRUS . . . Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus arnoldiana. A most profuse bloomer. The slender branches are weighted with carmine-red buds that open to sharply contrasting blooms of palest pink. A grand variety. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. aldenhamensis. Beautiful, new variety with purple leaves, maroon flowers and bright red fruits; a vigorous grower. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Flowering Cherry
Victory



P. *atrosanguinea*. (Carmine Crab) Small tree with slender, semi-drooping branches. Single flowers of bright carmine opening from brilliant red buds. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. *floribunda*. Tall, slender tree with graceful branches. Flowers large, single and typical apple blossom pink. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. *ionensis plena*. (Bechtel's Crab) Double pink flowers like small clustered roses; fragrant; late blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

P. *kaido*. Flowers partly double, pale pink and carmine; branches slender and graceful. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

P. *niedzwetskyana*. (Red-vein Crab) An early flowering variety with red, single flowers; foliage veined with red and bark bright reddish-brown. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. *sargentii*. (Sargent Crab) Japanese variety with pure white flowers; dwarf; fruit bright scarlet and hangs on trees until spring. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$90c.

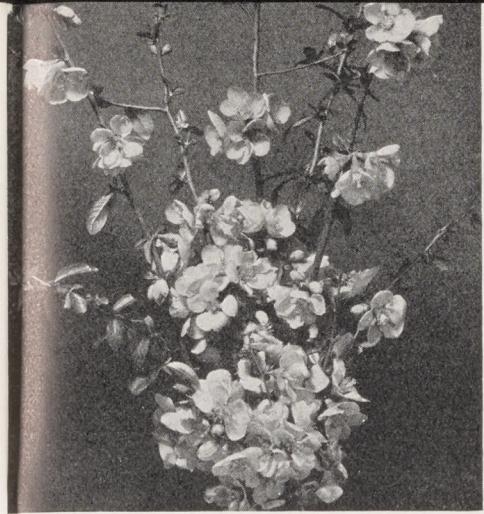
PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Plant Tresserve Daffodils, Blue Poppy Anemones and Yellow English Primroses beneath White Flowering Peach. *Primula malacoides* and Queen of the North Daffodils are lovely with *Prunus bleriana*. Try a drift of Rosabella Tulips and blue Forget-me-nots or Nemesia under Pink Pearl Cherry or Magnolia *soulangeana*.

Park Weeping Cherry

Like a soft pink cloud with its drooping masses of flowers





Flowering Quince



Azalea Mollis



Cornus Florida Rubra

"Roeding's Quality" DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

• Much of the charm of old-fashioned gardens came from the free use of deciduous spring-flowering shrubs. Their delicate coloring, fragrance and profuse bloom entitle them to an important place in our modern gardens. They combine beautifully with early flowering bulbs, lending color and interest to the spring landscape before the blooming season of perennial and annual plants.

AZALEA

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer partially shaded location and acid soil.

Azalea altoclarensis. A sturdy variety producing brilliant yellow flowers of great fragrance; foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50.

A. mollis. Orange, apricot and yellow blooms borne in great profusion; fragrant. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50.

A. occidentalis. (Western Azalea) The hardy, native variety producing flowers of exquisite fragrance, in shades of light pink and white marked with lemon and buff. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

A. ponticum. Large clusters of fragrant, narrow-petalled, clear yellow flowers. Balled 24 to 30 in., \$3.50.

A. schlippenbachi. (Royal Azalea) Has large, fragrant blooms of clear wild-rose pink. Rare and very lovely. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$2.50.

CAESALPINIA . . . Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesi. (Bird of Paradise) Tall shrub or small tree; foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with long, exserted stamens of brilliant red; blooms very freely. Gal. cans, 60c.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris incana. (Blue Spirea) Small summer-flowering shrub with grey-green foliage and airy racemes of smoke-blue flowers. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. (Sweet Shrub) A rather tall, open growing shrub with rough, dark green leaves and curiously shaped, sweetly scented flowers of dark maroon. Will grow in partial shade. Belongs to same family as the California Incense Shrub. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., 75c.

C. praecox (Meratia). (Wintersweet) Long before other shrubs flower this brave little shrub sends out its attractive little yellow and brown flowers that have a wonderfully sweet odor. Foliage appears after flowers are gone and is very attractive in form and shade. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood) Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

C. florida rubra. (Pink Flowering Dogwood) Most beautiful of the dogwoods; deep pink flowers four inches wide covering the tree before the foliage appears. Prefers semi-shade and acid soil. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia Appleblossom. A graceful shrub with beautiful rich pink flowers. Plant in light shade except in cool climates. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

D. crenata rosea. Flowers double, pinkish white, borne in large spikes. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

D. gracilis. Slender branched, graceful little shrub weighted down with pendulous, bell-shaped white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer, flowers double white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

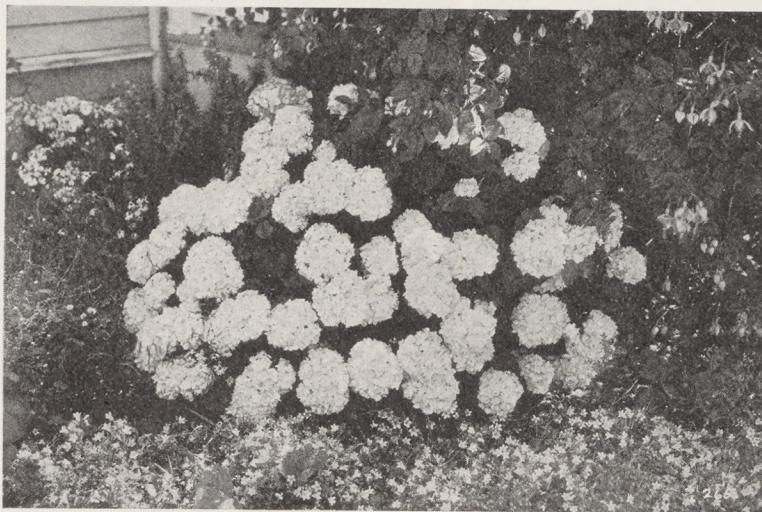
THE NEW FLOWERING QUINCES

The coloring of these varieties is a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned Red Flowering Quince. These new sorts surpass all other flowering shrubs in freedom of bloom and duration of blooming period.

Chaenomeles japonica alpina. Almost continuously in bloom from February till May. Flowers shade from pale apricot to delicate coral. Dwarf in habit. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

C. japonica Boule de Feu. Flowers are brilliant flame-red on a strong growing shrub. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

C. japonica candida. Has pure white waxy blooms of remarkable beauty. New and rare. Has two definite crops of bloom, one before and one after foliage appears. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



Hydrangea Mme. Mouliere
A charming new white variety

C. japonica corallina. A new shade in Cydonias. Plants are covered in spring with masses of lovely apricot and coral flowers. Frequently blooms a second time in early summer. Plant rather dwarf. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

C. japonica grandiflora. Exceptionally large white flowers opening from pink buds. The entire blooms become soft pink with age. Plant grows vigorously. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

C. lagenaria Double Vermillion. The golden anthers and showy, double flowers of brilliant vermillion make this a most striking variety. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

C. lagenaria rubra grandiflora. Has very large blooms of deep, blood-red; very striking. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

Philadelphus Virginalis



FORSYTHIA . . . Golden Bell
Forsythia intermedia spectabilis. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping; can be trained over arbors. Flowers golden yellow from January to March. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

HIBISCUS . . . Althea

Hibiscus syriacus. Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage dark green; flowers appear in summer and autumn. Quite distinct from the Evergreen Hibiscus as this variety is hardy everywhere. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

We can supply the following varieties:

Ardens, double, rosy-lavender.
Boule de Feu, double, dark red.
Jeanne d' Arc, double, white.
Lady Stanley, double, white, red center.
Rubens, single, rose.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea domotoi. A double pink form of *H. hortensis*, very beautiful. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. hortensis. A very popular shrub in California. Foliage large, in milder sections almost evergreen; flowers large, pink and borne in immense corymbs. Prefers a shaded location. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

H. La Marne. A French variety with dark rose blooms; not so strong growing as *H. hortensis*. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50.

H. Mme. E. Mouillere. One of the loveliest new French hybrids. Its immense trusses of pure white are especially effective when grown in a cool, shaded location. Extra heavy plants in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

H. Trophée. Deep rose-pink flowers becoming watermelon-red at maturity. Exceptionally fine. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno. (Double flowering Kerria) Strong grower with double flowers of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 60c.

KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis. (Beauty Bush) A new introduction from China. Slender arching branches covered with pale pink flowers an inch long. Requires two to three years to come into full bloom. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

LAGERSTROEMIA . . . Crepe Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. Shrub or small tree. Foliage somewhat scanty; flowers pink. A very satisfactory flowering shrub for hot interior valleys, being a mass of color during the larger part of the summer. Mildews along the seacoast. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.25; gal. cans, 75c.

L. indica alba. A dwarf variety producing pure white flowers. Quite rare and very beautiful. Gal. cans, 75c.

L. indica rubra. Similar to *L. indica rosea* except as to color of bloom which is a deep reddish-pink. Petals are crinkled like crepe. Gal. cans, 75c.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. (Lemon Verbena) An old-fashioned favorite with lemon-scented foliage. Flowers small, white in panicles, leaves willow-like and rough. Gal. cans, 75c.

PHILADELPHUS . . . Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. (Garland Philadelphus) Large shrub, flowers creamy-white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. grandiflora. Very large, snow-white, single flowers borne in clusters on a sturdy shrub; fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. mexicana. (Evergreen Mexican Mock-orange) May be grown either as a vine or shrub. Flowers double, creamy-white and very fragrant. Foliage sometimes hurt by frost but plant is hardy. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. virginiana. A very floriferous variety with double white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PUNICA . . . Pomegranate

Punica Double Red. Rapid growing shrub with double scarlet flowers; does not produce fruit. Blooms from June to October. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

P. Double White. Rapid grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow, double. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

P. granatum nana. (Dwarf Pomegranate) A beautiful shrub almost evergreen. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color, not edible. Makes a colorful low hedge. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. Mme. Legrelle. Flowers variegated, light red edged with yellow. A very beautiful type. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf, erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers rosy-red in flattened heads at ends of branches. Blooms in mid-summer. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., 75c.

S. douglasii. (Douglas Spirea) A beautiful native spirea with long spikes of rose-pink flowers borne in midsummer. This roadside favorite endures neglect and drought quite cheerfully. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. (Bridal Wreath) Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath." Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

S. thunbergii. The smallest and daintiest of the white spireas. Gypsophila-like, single flowers in foamy masses on slender stems. Foliage also small and dainty. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

S. trichocarpa. (Korean Bridal Wreath) A new spirea with lovely, single white flowers. Quite distinct from all other varieties. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., 90c.

S. van houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and shrubbery borders. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SYRINGA . . . Lilac

The new French Hybrid Lilacs are a vast improvement over the old varieties. Our list is selected to give as great variation in type and color as possible; each variety is outstanding in its class.

PRICE: Bare root, 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each.

Buffon, single pink; early.

Capt. Baltet, single Lilac purple.

Claude Bernard, double deep lavender; early.

Eden, single dark purple.

Lamartine, single mauve pink; early.

Ellen Willmott, double white.

Mont Blanc, single white.

Ruhm von Horstenstein, single Lilac purple.

Vestal, single, white.

Vesuve, single, very dark purple.

Persian Cutleaf. Light lavender blue; flowers as freely as a spirea; very fragrant; foliage quite distinct from other varieties. Gal. cans, 90c.

TAMARIX

Tamarix hispida coolidgei (Coolidge Tamarisk) An improvement over *T. hispida aestivalis*. Fairly compact shrub or small tree producing two crops of lovely pink flowers each year. Gal. cans, 75c.

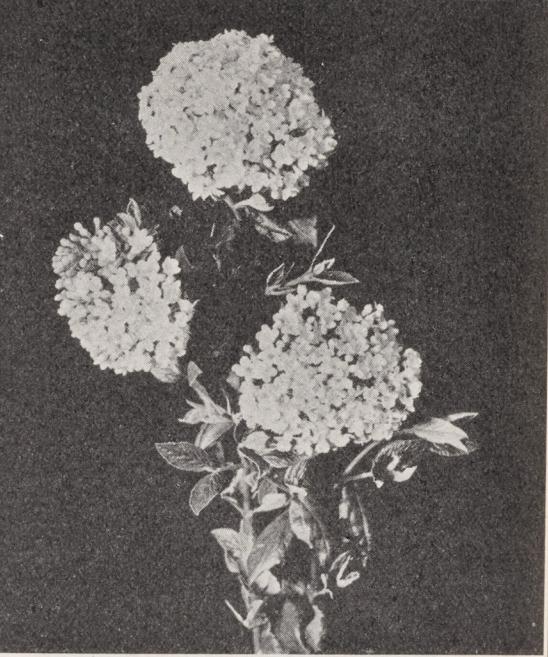
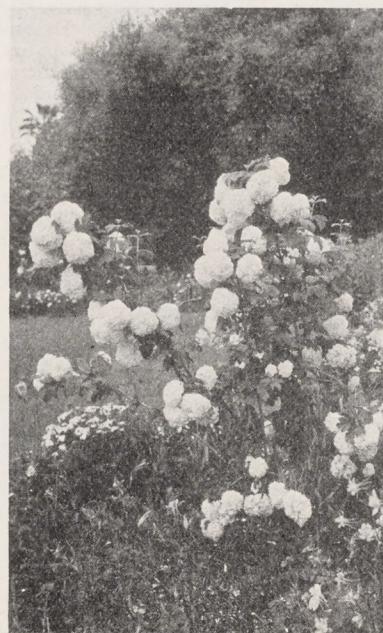
VITEX

Vitex agnus castis (Chaste Tree) Deciduous shrub or small tree with numerous spikes of lavender-blue flowers in August and September. Highly valued because of its beauty and unusual blooming season. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum carlesii. A pretty little shrub with gray-green leaves. Buds are rosy-pink and open blooms are creamy-white in small clusters. The perfume is most remarkably pleasing and somewhat like that of a gardenia. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25.

Common Snowball



Viburnum Burkwoodi

Viburnum opulus sterile. (Common Snowball) Flowers white, borne in immense heads in late spring; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

V. tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball) Rather compact shrub with oval, plaited leaves. Numerous small clusters of double white flowers. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

A NEW FRAGRANT VIBURNUM

Viburnum Burkwoodi. Without doubt the finest shrub of recent introduction. A hybrid of *Viburnum carlesii*, it has larger, more lasting flowers than that variety and in addition is evergreen and a fairly rapid grower. The big heads of white bloom are white, tinged with pink and are exquisitely fragrant. Strong plants in 5-in. pots, \$2.00.

Syringa—Katherine Havemeyer



"Roedings Quality" CONIFERS



Abies Balsamea



Abies Concolor

ABIES . . . Firs

Fir trees are commonly used as outdoor Christmas Trees. Their symmetrical growth, shining, glossy needles and pungent aroma make them ideal for this purpose. Firs may be distinguished from Spruces by their softer needles which drop cleanly from the branches, whereas Spruce needles leave tiny stems attached to the bark. Fir cones are borne rigidly upright while those of Spruces droop.

Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar

A symmetrical tree of graceful beauty



Abies balsamea. (Balsam Fir) Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, grey on the under side. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. concolor. (White Fir) This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drought and heat. A moderately slow growing tree that is well adapted for planting on a small lot. Makes a very beautiful Outdoor Christmas Tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. Nordmanniana. (Nordmann's Fir) A symmetrical tree of moderate growth; branches are flat and fully furnished with glossy dark green foliage. One of the best firs. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.

A. pectinata (A. picea). (European Silver Fir) Growth moderate. Leaves dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Similar to A. nordmanniana but needles are shorter and growth more open. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. pinsapo. (Spanish Fir) A magnificent tree, very symmetrical. Leaves short, dark green, entirely surrounding branches. Boxed, 4 to 5 ft., \$15.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.

ARAUCARIA

Araucaria bidwilli. (Bunya-Bunya Tree) A conifer native of Australia which does well in all sections of the state. Foliage is glossy, dark green and sharp-pointed. Grows in a stately pyramidal form. Should be given ample space as it becomes a large tree. In tubs, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

• Conifers are the most important group of trees. They form the background of your planting. Upon their quality, form and location depends much of the beauty and charm of your garden. Because of their permanence and dignity they have an individuality that brings them into a very intimate relation with those in whose gardens they are placed.

A. gracilis compacta. One of the most beautiful and graceful of this interesting family of plants. Well adapted for indoor culture and makes a good specimen tree in frostless localities. 5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in., \$4.50.

A. imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle) The hardiest of all Araucarias. Its unique habit of growth with long slender branches and prickly leaves makes it a most interesting specimen tree. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 18 to 24 in., \$3.00.

CEDRUS . . . Cedars

The Cedars are the most popular conifers grown in California. They are hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, grow rapidly, and apparently have no insect enemies. In recent years they have acquired great popularity as Outdoor Christmas Trees.

All of the true Cedars are natives of the Old World and should not be confused with the American trees of various species known as Cedars. American Cedars will be found in this catalog under Chamaecyparis, Libocedrus, Juniper and Thuya.

Cedrus atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar) Large trees of open growth and pyramidal form. Will grow in windy situations without becoming one-sided. When young, branches are somewhat stiff but with age they become beautifully graceful with drooping branches closely covered with dark green foliage arranged in rosette form. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$45.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.



Green Column Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana erecta viridis



Scarab Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi



Wissel Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana wisseli

C. atlantica glauca. (Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar) The tree pictured on page 72 is a 30-year-old specimen of this beautiful variety. The long, drooping branches are heavily clothed with blue-grey needles arranged in rosettes. The branches grow directly into the wind resulting in a tree that is evenly developed on all sides. The rather open, stiff growth of very young trees soon changes to the full, graceful beauty of the more mature specimens. Boxed specimens, 12 to 15 ft., \$50.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$40.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

C. deodara. (Indian Cedar) Tree of the Gods. The most popular trees in California and widely planted both as specimens and as avenue trees. Branches are carried horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground. Foliage is greyish-green on young trees but becomes dark green as the trees grow older. More generally used than any other trees in California as a Living Christmas Tree. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$45.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. deodara aurea. (Golden Indian Cedar) Habit of growth same as *Cedrus deodara* but foliage at tops and ends of branches is deep golden yellow, contrasting with darker foliage nearer center of the tree. This variety is very rare and stock is limited. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

C. deodara prostrata. (Creeping Indian Cedar) This slow-growing type sprawls over the ground like a juniper. Excellent for a large rock garden. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

C. deodara verticillata glauca. A very beautiful type with striking blue foliage. Branches droop gracefully; slower growing than the ordinary deodara. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$45.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50.

C. libani. (Cedar of Lebanon) A native of Palestine which thrives in California. We have the true type with dark green foliage and picturesquely massive branches. Differs distinctly from *C. atlantica* and *C. deodara*. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Cephalotaxus fortunei. (Fortune's Yew) Dense shrub valuable for planting in damp, shaded locations. Foliage dark green, two to three inches long. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

C. pendulculata fastigiata. (Korean Yew) An interesting tree with yew-like foliage, sometimes known as "False Yew." Foliage is dark green; habit of growth compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Very useful in small places and rock gardens. Balled, or in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

LAWSON CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (White Cedar) A handsome pyramidal tree with branchlets, fern-like and feathery; growing more beautiful with age. We consider this the most beautiful of the large conifers. It appears to best advantage when allowed ample space but does not become so wide a tree as the *Cedrus deodara*. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$45.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00.

Golden Hinoki Cypress





Libocedrus Decurrens

CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (Lawson Cypress) See Page 73.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumii. (Scarab Cypress) A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Much used for foundation or accent planting. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. (Green Column Cypress) Habit fastigiate and tapering, foliage a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. lawsoniana pendula. (Weeping Lawson) A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

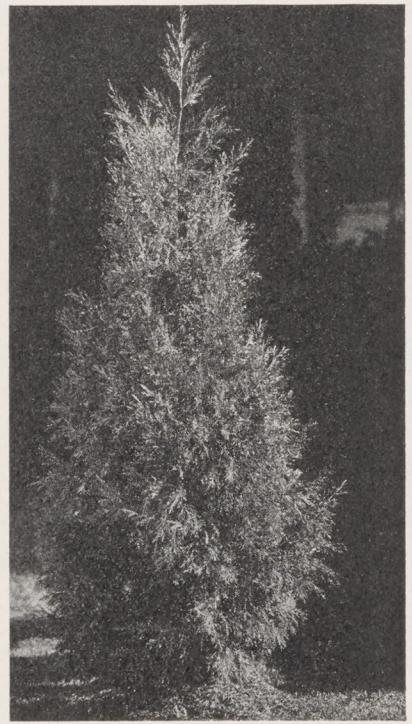


Juniperus Virginiana

C. lawsoniana stewarti. (Golden Lawson Cypress) The golden sheen on the foliage of this pyramidal tree brings the effect of sunlight to the garden at all times. Except in a cool coastal climate it grows best in partial shade. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.25; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.75.

C. lawsoniana wisselli. (Wissell Cypress) An upright columnar tree of great beauty. The dark, sage-green foliage is in crisp, fern-like fronds. A very desirable and distinctive accent plant. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

C. obtusa. (Hinoki Cypress) A dwarf variety with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green. We re-



Juniperus Virginiana Canari

commend this variety for rock garden plantings. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$4.00.

C. obtusa aurea. (Golden Hinoki Cypress) A miniature variety; foliage gold-tinted and fern-like; fine for small rock gardens or for use as an unusual pot plant. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$4.00.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japanese Cedar) A handsome, rapid-growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward-spreading branches. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. japonica elegans. (Plume Cedar) Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 60c.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. (Arizona Cypress) Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; foliage silvery blue; tree of very good form. More hardy than Monterey Cypress, especially for warm locations. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

C. benthami knightiana. (Knight's Cypress) A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping feathery and fern-like branchlets. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress) The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks and as shelters along sandy seashores. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; flats of about 100 plants, \$4.00.



Pfitzer's Juniper
Juniperus
Chinensis
Pfitzeriana

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress) A tall, slender-growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; for lining drives and for landscape work. Boxed, 12 to 14 ft., \$20.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$15.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$7.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

LIBOCEDRUS

Libocedrus chilensis. (Chilean Incense Cedar) A rare and beautiful small tree of conical outline, useful in border or large foundation planting. Foliage cheerful, light green and very feathery. A native of Chile and though little known it is well suited for use in California gardens. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.75.

Libocedrus decurrens. (California Incense Cedar) A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous, compact growth with foliage similar to Arbor Vitae. It retains its pyramidal form when mature and is a valuable accent plant. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$45.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75.

L. decurrens compacta. A dwarf, globular form of Incense Cedar useful for small shrub groups or in foundation plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

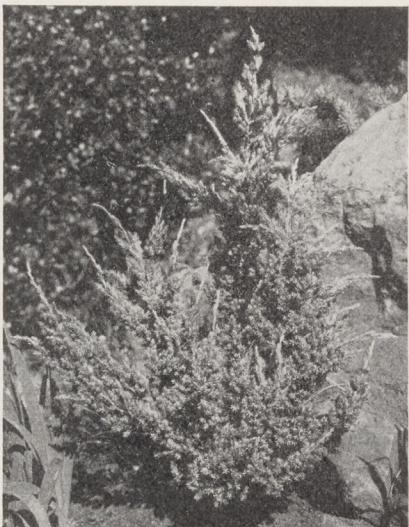
JUNIPERUS . . . Junipers

UPRIGHT VARIETIES

Juniperus bermudiana. A small, upright tree with horizontal branches. Foliage is very dark, grey-green with prickly needles. The perky dignity of this little tree is all out of proportion to its size. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$15.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Blue form) Column Chinese Juniper. An extremely narrow columnar tree, very useful in landscape work for formal planting or as accent trees. This type has silvery blue foliage. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00.

Meyer Juniper
Juniperus meyeri



J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Green form) Identical with preceding variety except color of foliage, which is medium green. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

J. chinensis torulosa. An irregular tree with a decidedly Japanese outline. Beautiful in the background of a rock garden. Foliage is in dense tufts and dark golden green in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; gal. cans, \$1.00.

J. virginiana. (Virginia Red Cedar) One of the largest Junipers. A small pyramidal tree growing 6 to 10 inches each year. Size and form can be regulated by pruning. Foliage bronzy in winter, green in spring. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

J. virginiana canarii. (Cannart Red Cedar) A small tree of compact and slender growth. Foliage is bright green. A decided improvement over Juniperus virginiana. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50.

J. virginiana glauca. (Silver Red Cedar) An upright tree of compact growth, columnar form and blue, cypress-like foliage. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

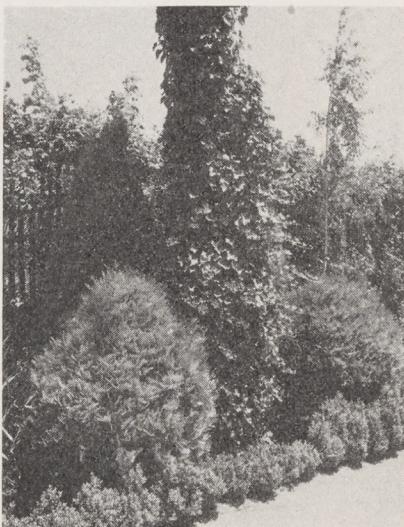
PROSTRATE AND SPREADING VARIETIES

Sizes are determined by spread and not by height

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer's Juniper) Of spreading habit with silvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 30 to 36 in., \$3.50; 24 to 30 in., \$3.00; gal. cans, 85c.

J. chinensis procumbens. (Creeping Japanese Juniper) A very prostrate form of less than 1 foot in height but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet. The foliage is a beautiful bluish-green. Its nu-

Compact Incense Cedar
Libocedrus decurrens compacta



Koster's Blue Spruce
Picea pungens kosteriana

merous short branchlets and dense habit of growth make it unsurpassed as a ground cover. Exceptionally good for covering steep slopes. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50; gal. cans, 85c.

J. sabina. (Savin Juniper) A semi-erect bushy plant; useful for grouping and foundation planting. Foliage an even shade of medium green. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. A low-growing, trailing variety of symmetrical form; densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is dark bluish-green. Excellent for foundation planting; also very effective used in groups and masses. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50; 18 to 24 in., \$3.00; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50.

J. squamati meyeri. (Meyer Juniper) From China comes this rare and interesting little Juniper with its twisted, half-upright branches and steel blue foliage which becomes tinged with bronze in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 18 to 24 in., \$3.00.

PICEA . . . Spruce

Symmetrical trees of upright, conical form. Growth is slow, making them suitable for planting in rather small gardens. Their stiff branches are a decided advantage when using them as "Living Christmas Trees."

P. polita. (Tiger Tail Spruce) Slow growing tree of irregular form; branchlets bunched producing a tufted effect that makes the tree strikingly unique. Very rare. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 18 to 24 in., \$3.50.

P. pungens. (Colorado Spruce) A stiff, little, slow-growing tree that is splendid as a Christmas Tree for the small garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 60c.



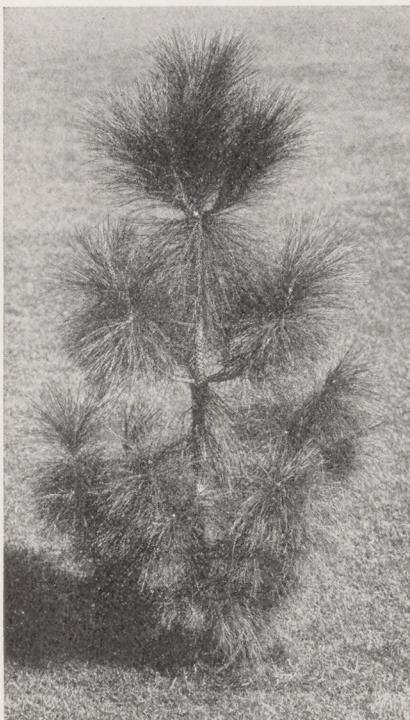
Monterey Pine
Pinus radiata



California Big Tree
Sequoia gigantea

P. pungens kosteriana. (Koster's Blue Spruce) A very popular tree with silvery-blue foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Generally considered the most beautiful of Spruces but trees are inclined to be irregular in form when young. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

Canary Island Pine
Pinus canariensis



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Picea pungens glauca. Beautifully symmetrical, even when young, this slow-growing tree is ideal for planting in small gardens. It may be distinguished from Koster's Blue Spruce by its shorter needles, more compact growth and darker color. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

P. smithiana. (Himalayan Spruce) Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being very drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender, and soft; cones are 6 to 8 inches long. The most rapid growing spruce. A tree of decided beauty and individuality. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$40.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$30.00; balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

PINUS . . . Pine

Pinus canariensis. (Canary Island Pine) The feathery, soft green foliage of this beautiful pine harmonizes nicely with any landscape planting. Very hardy and rapid growing. Excellent for tall screen or windbreak. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. cembroides. Small tree with stout spreading branches forming a round-topped head. Slow growing and a splendid tree for the larger rock garden. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. contorta. (Scrub Pine) Small tree with stout branches forming a compact head. Stiff, dark green leaves one to two inches long. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. excelsa. (Bhotan Pine) A graceful, slow-growing tree with very long blue-green needles. Bark on young trees is green and leathery. This variety is often trained into irregular shapes for rock gardens as branches are extremely flexible. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; gal. cans, 60c.

P. halepensis. (Allepo Pine) A dense much branched variety for windbreaks and screens; foliage light green, needles short and slender. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. mughus. A densely-branched, dwarf tree, upper branches erect, lower ones recumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gardens. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$4.00; 18 to 24 in., \$3.25; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

P. nigra. (Austrian Pine) A slow-growing tree with dark green needles. Spread of branches is about equal to height. Exceptionally good for windy exposures. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 3-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. pinea. (Italian Stone Pine) Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 75c.

P. radiata. (Monterey Pine) A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Used extensively for tall windbreaks and screens. (In addition to sizes listed below, we can supply boxed specimens up to 25 feet in height.) Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. tanyoshi. (Japanese Table Top Pine) A round headed tree of moderate growth that lends itself to dwarfing and training into unusual forms. Foliage light grass-green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, 60c.

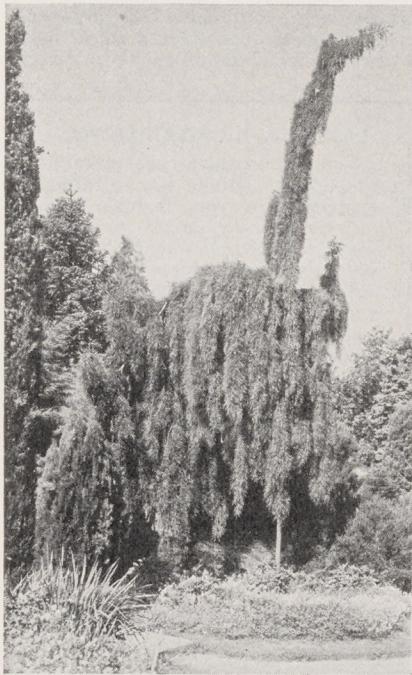
Pinus Mughus
A gem for the rock garden



P. sylvestris. (Scotch Pine) Desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to soil conditions. Its beauty is in its uneven picturesquely habit. Foliage is silvery-green, bark reddish-brown. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasii. (Douglas Fir) The variety used most largely for cut Christmas Trees in California. Soft aromatic needles of dark green. Should be sheltered from heavy winds while young. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.



Weeping Sequoia
Sequoia gigantea pendula

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus elongatus. (Fern Leaf Pine) Resinous evergreen making a very handsome specimen tree. When young they are very beautiful and useful as house plants, as they will endure dark interiors better than any other plant. Gal. cans, 75c.

Podocarpus macrophylla. (Yew Podocarpus) Small, upright tree with broad, soft yew-like needles. Covered in fall with beautiful blue and red fruits of unusual form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

SEQUOIA . . . Redwood

Sequoia gigantea. (California Big Tree) Because these trees are the oldest living things most people believe them to be slow-growing. They really grow very rapidly when young and make beautiful specimens. No other tree is so symmetrical. They are ideal for park planting, especially where they can be used for community Outdoor Christmas Trees. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, \$1.00.

S. sempervirens. (California Redwood) A group of these graceful native trees will add much charm to the planting of a country place. They grow rapidly and increase in beauty as they mature. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$45.00; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

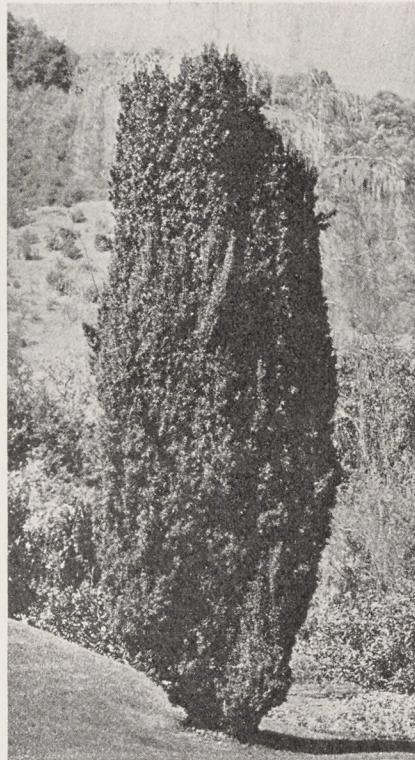
TAXUS . . . Yew

Taxus baccata. (English Yew) This is the tree from which archers made their bows. A wide-spreading, dark-foliaged, shrubby tree of slow growth. Valuable in foundation plantings or shrubbery borders. Bears attractive red berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

Taxus baccata elegantissima. (Elegant Variegated Yew) Growth rather slow but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated on new growth. Balled, 5½ to 6 ft., \$18.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$12.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.00.

T. baccata erecta. (Erect Yew) Of compact, erect growth, more bushy than Irish Yew, but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not produce berries. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$25.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$18.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.25.

T. baccata fastigiata. (Irish Yew) The aristocrats among conifers and the most desirable of all trees for accent and avenue planting. Their present moderate price makes them an attractive garden



Irish Yew
Taxus baccata fastigiata

investment. We have the best single stem type that will not fall apart with age. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$25.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$18.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.25.

Erect Yew

Taxus baccata erecta





Arbor Vitae in Nursery Rows

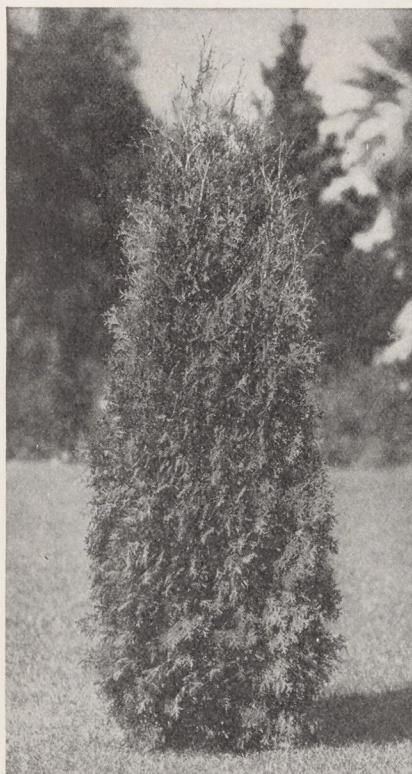
T. baccata fastigiata variegata. (Variegated Irish Yew) In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming lighter as the season advances. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$25.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$18.00; 5½ to 6 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.50.

T. cuspidata nana. (Dwarf Japanese Yew) Very slow-growing spreading shrub with short, dark green needles. Not so somber in tone as English Yew. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50.

THUYA . . . Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae) More slender and compact than the common variety. A beautiful tree for entrance

Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae
Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis



plantings or for accent in formal gardens. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

T. orientalis. (Chinese Arbor Vitae) Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. orientalis aurea nana. (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae) Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright lustrous yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$2.00; 12 to 15 in., \$1.75; 10 to 12 in., \$1.50.

T. orientalis beverleyensis. (Golden Column Arbor Vitae) Grows into a narrow stately column, golden green throughout the year. Much more effective and appropriate than Italian Cypress for entrance plantings of small homes. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

T. orientalis compacta. (Compact Oriental Arbor Vitae) Dense, compact globe of bright green. Presents a good appearance at all times. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. orientalis mordensis. Pyramidal in shape and of dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. orientalis pyramidalis bakeri. An improved variety of Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Superior in every way to the type. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. orientalis semperaurescens. (Ever-golden Chinese Arbor Vitae) A compact variety of globular form and dwarf growth retaining its pronounced golden tint throughout the year. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.

T. plicata (T. gigantea) (Giant Arbor Vitae) Western Red Cedar. A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, becoming columnar with age; one of our most popular native trees. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

T. plicata aurea. (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae) An exceptionally beautiful tree of pyramidal outline and green foliage lightly tinged with gold. No other conifer can equal in fragrance the apple and sage scent of this Arbor Vitae. Growth is fairly rapid and it makes a wonderful specimen tree when given ample space. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

TORREYA . . . Nutmeg Tree

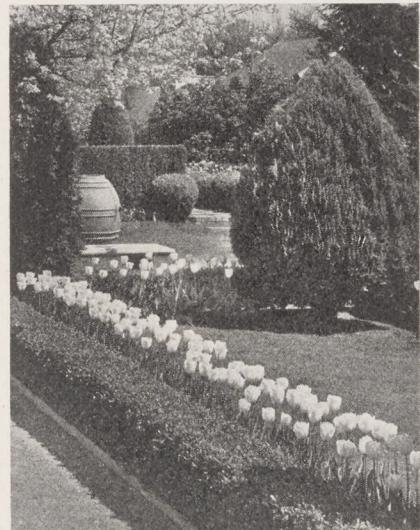
Torreya californica. (California Nutmeg) A rare native tree with foliage somewhat like Coast Redwood but glossy, larger and pointed. A very ornamental small tree, will endure quite heavy shade. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00.

LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION

Our Landscape Organization is prepared to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Planning your garden in advance will result in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

Oriental Arbor Vitae

Provides an interesting accent in this charming garden



• The contrast between mature foliage and young growth bursting from the buds in spring, the brilliant color of pollen blooms and the exquisite form of cones on older trees, give to conifers a variety that is too often overlooked.

Sprays, Fungicides and Fertilizers

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Antrol. A safe, efficient poison syrup that will rid your home and garden of ants. No danger to pets and children, but will exterminate entire colonies of ants. Set of 4 containers and 4 ozs. of syrup, 65c; additional syrup, 50c per pint.

Bordelo. A fungicide that will effectively control Black Spot, Mildew, Curly Leaf of peaches, Shot Hole Fungus and similar diseases of plants. Also useful to clear the water in fishponds. 8 oz., 35c; 1 pint, 55c.

Hermann's Ant Doom. A poison syrup that is very effective in destroying entire colonies of ants. Set of 3 containers and pint bottle of syrup, 50c.

Ortho Garden Bordo. This is the regular Bordeaux mixture used by orchardists. A standard spray for scab, rust, leaf-curl, etc., on peaches, apples, roses, etc. 1 lb., 30c; 8 lbs., \$1.00.

Ortho Garden Lead Arsenate. A true Basic Lead Arsenate. Used as a spray or dust to poison leaf-eating and fruit-eating insects such as caterpillars, beetles, etc. 1 lb., 30c.

Ortho Garden Sulphur. A wettable sulphur of exceptional fineness suitable for use as a dust or liquid spray. Used to control mildew, rust, scab and brown rot. 2 lb. pkg., 25c.

Ortho Garden Volck. As nearly complete a garden spray as can be put in one package. It controls scale, aphis, thrips, leaf hopper, red spider, mealybug, etc., and helps to control mildew and rust. 3½ oz. bottle, 35c; 1 pint, \$1.00.

Ortho Nursery Volck. Highest quality oil spray for use on foliage to control scale, mealybug, red spider, etc. Not to be confused with Garden Volck which contains soap and nicotine and is a more complete spray for home garden use. 1 pint, 50c; 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, \$2.00.

Qua-Sul. A liquid preparation from sulphur useful in combatting mildew and fungous diseases. Specially recommended for prevention of "damping off" of young seedlings. 4 oz. bottle, 25c; 8 oz., 40c.

Rotenone. A combined contact killer, stomach poison and repellent for the control of such insects as aphis, thrips, red spiders, mealybugs, beetles, etc. Can be combined with either copper or sulphur fungicide solutions. 1½ oz. bottle, 40c; 4 oz., \$1.00; 1 pint, \$2.50.

Red Arrow. A very effective, non-poisonous insecticide for control of aphis, thrips and many other insects. 1 oz. bottle, 35c.

Taps. A new, improved bait with money back guarantee. Controls snails, slugs, sow bugs, earwigs and cutworms. ½ lb. pkg., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 15 lb. bag, \$1.95; 50 lb. bag, \$5.50.

Sow Bug Control. When used according to directions this dry powder is very effective in ridding the garden of sow bugs. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.95.

SPRAYERS

Hudson Critic Sprayer. Very effective and durable sprayer for general garden use. Fineness of spray can be regulated and pressure is constant. Has glass spray container. \$1.30.

Hudson Patrol Duster. An exceptionally fine duster. Adjustable nozzle makes it possible to effectively dust under surfaces of leaves. Has glass container. \$1.35.

THE HAYES UNIVERSAL SPRAY GUN

Attaches to garden hose and delivers an evenly mixed spray with higher and evener pressure than can be obtained from other spray guns. Makes it possible to do a thorough clean-up job. We use it and recommend it. Write for descriptive literature and prices.

MALAGA SPECIAL PRUNING SHEARS

These pruners are made from the best grades of materials only. Both cutting blades and hooks are forged from finest quality steel according to special formulas perfected in more than 50 years of study by the makers. Handles are of best

grade white hickory, bolted onto the flat shanks by means of specially designed bolts that can be easily tightened. Furnished with 22-inch handles, \$4.75 each.

FERTILIZERS

Aluminum Sulfate. For rhododendrons, azaleas and camellias. Spread 2 to 4 ounces (according to size) directly under each plant. 2 lbs. for 25c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Ammonium Sulfate. A nitrogenous fertilizer sometimes known as "Ford's Fertilizer." Apply at the rate of 1 lb. per 250 square feet. Plants will be injured by too heavy applications. 3 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 60c; 100 lbs. for \$3.00.

Peat Moss. Useful for mixing with stiff, heavy or very light soils. Makes soils more retentive of moisture and improves drainage. Also recommended for mulching roses, bulbs, and other plants. Large bales, \$3.75 each; 5 for \$17.50.

GARDEN TOOLS

At our Garden Store in Niles we carry a select line of Garden Tools.



FOR CALIFORNIA SOIL, USE
CALIFORNIA'S OWN
PLANT FOOD

GAVIOTA

There is *one* plant food that is prepared especially for the needs of the soil peculiar to California. That fertilizer is GAVIOTA. Longest-lasting, most economical, it is ideal for your garden . . . and lawn . . . and purse.

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|-------------|--------|
| 100-lb. bag | \$4.00 |
| 50-lb. bag | 2.50 |
| 25-lb. bag | 1.50 |
| 10-lb. bag | .75 |
| 3-lb. bag | .30 |

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Packing. No charges made for packing retail orders going to any part of the United States. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent, of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order.

Export Shipments. Charges are made covering cost of materials used in export packing. We also arrange at customers' expense when necessary for drayage, insurance, consular invoices, etc. Particular care is exercised in export packing and customers are assured that stock shipped by us will arrive in good condition.

Inspection. Points of terminal inspection in several counties have been recently reduced in numbers, which may cause some delays in the deliveries of shipments. If the nearest point of inspection is mentioned in ordering we will gladly make shipment in care of your agricultural inspector with instructions to re-forward after inspection. This will greatly expedite delivery.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us within ten days after receipt of the goods.

Prices. Unless otherwise noted are for stock delivered at our nearest postoffice, express or freight depot. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. No order will be sent C.O.D.

unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order. On mail orders for less than \$1.00 a 25c handling charge will be made.

Sales Tax. When remitting, customers must add to their orders the following amounts for

STATE SALES TAX: Orders from 15 to 49 cents, 1 cent tax; 50 cents to 83 cents, 2 cents tax; 84 cents to \$1.16, 3 cents tax; \$1.17 to \$1.49, 4 cents tax; \$1.50 to \$1.83, 5 cents tax. For each \$1.00 thereafter, 3 cents additional tax.

EASTBAY TELEPHONE ORDERS. Residents of the East Bay section (Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, etc.) for ordering only should call ENterprise 10608. There will be no charge for the telephone call to this number when placing an order.

Auto Truck Delivery. We are in a position to make deliveries by truck to many parts of California. The advantage to our customers is that the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is saved, and in addition to this much more prompt delivery is assured at destination without the cost of re-handling.

Orders amounting to \$2.00 or more will be delivered to points within a radius of 30 miles from Niles without charge if deliveries are made at our convenience.

GUARANTEE. *The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.*

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

Established 1865

George C. Roeding, Jr., President

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CALIFORNIA NURSERY BRANCHES AND GROWING GROUNDS

